THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE BIG BLOW

THAT SENT THE TREES A-FLYING.

The Dull Roaring Sound that Ushered in Destruction Around Griffin—Everything Swept Away in the Path of the Hurricane—In the West.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, April 20.—This morning about half past seven o'clock there passed one of the most terrific huricane or cyclones over the Woodruff fruit farm that ever visited Georgia. The family had scarcely eaten breakfast when a strong wind suddenly blew up. At first the only remark made was that they believed a storm was approaching. There was scarcely time enough given to notice the first gush of wind before the storm broke upon them in all its fury. The noise was terrible, and a dull roaring sound was all that could be heard. It lasted only about two minutes, and came from a southwesterly direction. About the first thing the family heard or saw was the uprooting of the peach and pear trees which were blown right out of the ground in the orchard and brought into the yard several hundred yards away. It was impossible to see a great deal, and the rain came with the storm in torrents, and that with the deadening roaring of the whirling winds, made no other sounds audible. In the large grove in front of the house, trees three feet in diameter were snapped off like pipe-stems, and others, the same size, were actually lifted out by the roots and carried away. The falling trees could not be heard during the gale, but nothing was known of the damage until it was all over. The path of the cyclone was only about fifty yards wide, but not a thing was left standing in its track. Every fence it struck was blown to atoms, the panels and rails being splintered into toothpicks. Leaving the Woodruff farm the cyclone passed to the northeast, crossing the Central railroad just in front of the house. As the black cloud lifted itself over the steel rails it barely missed an old darkey's cabin on the other side, but did not skip his fence and trees. They, too, went like the Woodruff trees, and the storm went on. No report has been brought in from any other direction and it is impossible up to this writing to tell the damage. Fortunately no houses were in its path, at least that part of it which is noticed here.

THE MISSOURI STORM.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Telegraphic communication has been partially restored with Marshfield. Seven of the persons wounded on James river died yesterday afternoon and five at Marshfield. At Marshfield many families, homeless, have taken refuge in the depot and empty cars. The death list at 7 o'clock last night numbered 78 and many missing, several of whom are doubtless buried under the debris. Eighty-five wounded are in the school-house. A great many colored persons were killed or injured. Only fourteen buildings are left standing. Clothing is needed badly. Contributions are coming from all towns along the line of road.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A special from Champagne, Ill., says that the State university suffered severely by the storm of the 18th. A large portion of the new male building was unroofed. The old university building, used as a dormitory, was wrecked, the western portion being levelled to the ground. The students escaped in time. Many of the buildings in the city were badly damaged. Minor casualties are reported.

ELPASSO, ILL., April 20.—Reports say the damage done here will aggregate many thousand dollars. A special from Janesville, Wis., says for ten miles along the track of the storm evidences of the destruction of property are seen which will take over $100,000 to replace. Churches, dwelling-houses, barns, fences, orchards, etc., are much damaged, and some persons received dangerous injuries.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The first dispatch direct from Marshfield was received late last night by the Globe-Democrat, and gives the following description of the storm: "This town and county were visited by one of the most destructive cyclones on record last evening. After passing through several miles of country in Christian, Greene and Webster counties, destroying everything in its pathway, it struck this town about six o'clock. Eye-witnesses of the approach of the storm say it was a frightful looking black cloud, lined with fleecy white, funnel shaped, and moving in the manner of a screw propeller. It moved with wonderful velocity, literally destroying and blowing away everything in its path, which was about half a mile wide at this point. Trees were twisted off, telegraph wires snapped, and bark was literally peeled from small trees. Houses were blown from their foundations, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry were whirled into the air and carried a great distance. The noise of the storm, the crash of falling houses, and the cries and screams of the terrified people made the scene one of horror that beggars description. What was a beautiful, peaceful town of 800 inhabitants twenty-four hours ago, is now waste and desolation. Out of 200 dwellings not more than twenty are left standing, and but few of those are uninjured. Of business houses around the square all but three are utterly demolished and their contents blown away, burned or badly damaged. About three o'clock the freight train from Springfield brought about 300 persons, with provisions and medicine for the wounded. As rapidly as the bodies of the dead could be extricated from the ruins they were prepared for interment. The wounded were conveyed to the only available structure left standing, the public school building, which was not badly damaged. It was turned into a hospital and there are now fifty wounded in the building under the care of the noble women from Lebanon and Springfield, who are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those in their care. The loss from this terrible calamity is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000. Of the eight hundred inhabitants of Mansfield who yesterday had happy and comfortable homes, seven-eighths are without houses, clothing, food, or means to procure them. The destitution and suffering is terrible.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A subscription of over $2,200 was taken up on 'change at noon to-day for the Marshfield sufferers, and more will be raised. Clothing, medical stores and other necessary supplies to meet the wants of the occasion will also be sent. The storm seems to have extended over a very large portion of the state, and great destruction of property and loss of life occurred within a radius of fifty miles of Jefferson city.

A report from Texas county says that "the town of Licking is very badly torn up, nearly one half of the place being destroyed, but no details have been received." It is reported that great damage and loss of life occurred also at Russellville, thirty-five miles southwest of Jefferson city and in Morgan county, but nothing definite has been received from there.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A great many bodies are lying in the court house. Of the total number killed, which is not far short of 100—not more than a dozen have been buried. Nothing like a complete list of the killed and wounded can be obtained to-night. Marshfield is the county seat of Webster county and 215 miles from St. Louis, situated on a plateau of the Ozark mountains, but not of great altitude or particularly exposed.

Later.—Eighty-one persons are now known to be dead, and four more deaths are expected to-night. Nearly all the inhabitants of the town are wounded and fifty or more of them are seriously hurt, and no doubt many of them will die. There are a good many dead children and negroes whose names cannot be learned.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 20.—The storm of Sunday night destroyed the town of Elpaso, in White county, due north of Little Rock thirty miles. Several lives are reported lost, among whom are Dr. Hairston and wife, Mr. Paul, wife and four children. Advices show that the storm was severe in the northern part of the state, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville and Dardanelle much damage was done, and loss of life is reported.

DEFREYCINET'S EXPLANATION

Of the Policy Adopted by the Ministry.

PARIS, April 20.—In his circular to the French representatives abroad explanatory of the foreign policy pursued by him since his accession to office, Premier DeFreycinet says he has no wish to change the policy which has prevailed for several years and which is especially the policy of peace and conciliation. The government in the Hartmann affair was entirely guided by the leading aspect of the question. Regarding religious decrees the circular denies that the decrees might result in the abandonment of protection to French missionaries, and declares that solicitude for religious interests, and respect for individual rights are in no way impaired.

RAPED AND MURDERED

THE TRAGEDY OF A DARK NIGHT.

Jolly Implicates His Brother-in-Law in Raping and Murdering Miss Norris—The Incidents Leading to the Crime, the Flight of Jolly and His Arrest.

We tell to-day the sad but simple story of one of the darkest crimes known to the annals of Georgia. In the month of July, 1877, there lived within a mile and a half of Clarkston, a DeKalb county village, situated on the Georgia railroad, a young farmer named James Jolly. His family consisted of a wife and two young children and Victoria Norris, a country girl of about seventeen years of age. She was an orphan. James Jolly was regarded as a firm friend by the family of this girl, and when her parents died and were laid away in the little graveyard on the farm, Victoria went to live with the Jollys in a small house which they had rented from the administrator upon the Norris property. Victoria, though a simple country maiden, was not lacking in spirit, and her fine figure and frank face formed a most attractive setting to a natural manner at once cordial and winning. She was a girl of rare industry, ever ready to lend a helping hand over the kitchen fire or other domestic duties. Her generous, bouyant nature had won her many friends throughout the neighborhood, and there was one still dearer than the rest—an honest young yeoman—to whom she had given her heart. They were pledged, and the wedding day had been set. Suddenly the even tenor of the young girl's happy life was ruffled. One Monday morning in the month of July, 1877, she disappeared from her new home never to re-enter it. James Jolly carried her away. The neighborhood was mystified, and this is the explanation which he gave: He said that the girl had been suddenly seized with a wish to visit Atlanta to buy her wedding clothes; that she had asked him to accompany her as far as Decatur; that he had consented, and, having risen two hours before day, while his wife was yet sleeping, they breakfasted and started on their journey; that before they had gone a mile his horse was taken sick; that he was compelled to return home, but Victoria refused to come back with him; that he left her sitting on a foot-log over a certain branch, and that she told him she would remain there until clear daylight and then walk on to Decatur. Some of the neighbors thought this rather a strange story, but no one seemed to suspect foul play. A few days afterward James Jolly went to Decatur and returned with a letter which he said had been written to him by Victoria Norris on the morning of her departure and put in the Decatur post-office. The letter was written in a large masculine hand, and stated that she had arrived at Decatur safely, but had changed her mind about going to Atlanta, and would go with some "friends" to Madison to visit her relatives. She requested that her trunk be forwarded. Her friends heard this with no little astonishment, and her lover was much pained; but, wishing to please her, they placed some flowers and fruit in the trunk and James Jolly took it to the station. But according to two witnesses he did not ship it. The trunk, however, was never brought home by him. After a few weeks another letter was received. It came through the Atlanta post-office, and returned thanks for the trunk, the bouquet and the apples, and said that she had seen her friends perhaps for the last time, as she would soon be married and leave for Arkansas. It was strange that she had not written one word to her married sister. It was strange that she had passed through Decatur without applying to her guardian for money. It was strange that she had deserted her lover without the slightest explanation. And yet there were no suspicions of foul play. But in order to put a stop to the troublesome inquiries of relatives and friends, it was hinted by James Jolly that an act of shame had caused her to fly. This was false, but it had the desired effect and the questioners became silent.

After some time another letter dropped in the post-office at Stone Mountain, told the sister of Victoria Norris that the poor girl had died of diphtheria at the witness' house. The sister at once wrote to the person indicated, but the postmaster returned the letter unopened with these words on the back, "No such person here." The sister then went to the place where Victoria was said to have died, but no one there had ever heard of such a girl. All this was exceedingly strange but still James Jolly was not suspected. Nearly three years had passed since the mysterious disappearance of Victoria Norris from the home of her friends and chosen father, when, about three months ago, a bale of cotton belonging to another man was found in his possession. He was arrested but readily gave bond. In a very short time he departed for Mississippi, whither his wife and children speedily followed him. On the night before leaving he built a large brush-heap near his house and set it on fire. It burned all that night and the following day. In a little while a family moved into the deserted house and some of the children found in the ashes of the brush-heap two locks, some buckles, brass tacks and bands of a trunk. These articles were recognized as belonging to Victoria Norris's double-locked trunk, which she had bought just before going away. Her sister had one of the peculiar keys to this trunk. It was tried in the locks taken from the brush-pile, and fitted exactly. And yet James Jolly had received a letter from Victoria Norris acknowledging the receipt of her trunk. About the time of the finding of the locks a man's jeans pants and vest were found rolled up under the stump of a great chestnut tree, near the house which the Jollys had left. The clothes were identified as James Jolly's, and they were stained with human blood. Investigation showed that the letter which James Jolly had brought from Decatur was written by a lawyer there at the request of some man whose name he could not recall. He was positive that Victoria Norris was not the person, because he had often seen her at her guardian's house in the village. And thus a gleam of light was shed upon a mystery which for more than two years had hung like a thick black cloud over the old farm. Scores of men and boys, with spades and shovels and hoes, began a series of diggings in all suspicious places about the farm. They dug into the graves of the girl's parents in the little country graveyard, lifted the coffins out hoping to find her body beneath them. But it was not found. The universal belief was that James Jolly had made way with Victoria Norris, because he was afraid that when she married and left his house that she would expose the depredations which he is said to have committed upon the cattle of his neighbors.

Some weeks ago a reward of four hundred dollars was offered by the governor for the apprehension and delivery of James Jolly to the authorities of DeKalb county. Upon this Mr. J. T. Willingham, of Stone Mountain, upon application to the governor, was furnished with a requisition on the governor of Mississippi and deputized by Governor Colquitt to proceed to that state and, if possible, bring James Jolly back to Georgia. Thursday before last Mr. Willingham left on his delicate and dangerous mission. When he left Georgia he did not even know in what part of Mississippi Jolly had settled. Nothing daunted, he went direct to Jackson, and having obtained an order from the governor of Mississippi for his arrest, searched most diligently through the state for five days, and at length found his man in Attala county. Jolly was hard at work in a field, which Mr. Willingham and his posse surrounded, and, closing in upon him, captured him without the slightest trouble. Jolly stated that he would rather die than return to Georgia. Mr. Willingham handcuffed him, fastened a chain around his neck, took the cars, and on last Thursday night passed through Atlanta en route for Decatur with his prisoner. They reached that pleasant village on Friday afternoon, and James Jolly was turned over to the sheriff of DeKalb, who at once committed him to jail.

JAMES JOLLY'S STATEMENT.

Monday James Jolly made a statement concerning Victoria Norris. He said that she was dead; that he knew where she was buried and knew who murdered her. He said that the body had been buried at the side of a house about fifty yards from the place where he had lived. The sheriff and many citizens went out and made a diligent search, as directed by Jolly, but failed to find the spot indicated. They requested Jolly to accompany them and point out the spot. At first he refused to go, saying that he was afraid of being lynched by the people. In the afternoon, however, he agreed to go. He was chained by Sheriff Hunter and placed in a carriage, and accompanied by several prominent citizens was driven to a place some fifty yards from his old home. Pointing to a certain spot, James Jolly said: "Dig there!" The shovels were brought into play and in a few moments a human skull and teeth were thrown out. "That," said James Jolly, pointing with marked composure to the ghastly remains, "is Vic Norris." The afternoon being far advanced, the remaining bones were not removed until yesterday morning. During Monday night the grave was guarded by order of the coroner. Yesterday morning at an early hour Coroner T. L. Evans, of Decatur, summoned a jury of twelve men and repaired to the grave for the purpose of unearthing the remains. Something less than one thousand people were promptly on hand filled with strange and unconquerable curiosity to witness the blood-curdling work. Bone by bone the skeleton was slowly disinterred. The labor consumed the morning hours, and noon found the dismembered ghastly fragments entirely disentombed. And these are the mortal remnants, white, with the sad, strange truth that Victoria Norris was, but is not. Mouldy pieces of clothing, a decaying strip of ribbon, a sleeve button, dimmed by long companionship with the grave—these were the things which told the two sisters, who bent over them, in tones truer than life can speak, that that other sister, once buoyant and beauteous, was looking at them from the white, still fragments of death. The bones of the murdered girl will be placed in the grave, where for many years her father and mother have reposed, and it is beautiful to think that in death she sleeps nearest to those who in life were dearest.

At the coroner's inquest, held yesterday, the remains were identified as those of Victoria Norris.

JOLLY'S STATEMENT.

Upon returning to his cell, James Jolly made a statement concerning the murder of Victoria Norris. He says that on a certain morning in July, 1877, Victoria Norris started to Atlanta in company with William Weaver, his brother-in-law, and himself. About half a mile from his house his horse got sick, and after spending some time in trying to get the horse straight, he left Weaver and the girl in the woods at the roadside and carried the horse, wagon and trunk back home. He thought they intended to walk to Atlanta. After awhile he started after them. They were still where he had left them, but the girl was in the throes of death. A little while, and she was quite dead. Weaver said that he had attempted to violate her person. She resisted fiercely, and in his mad effort to ravish her he had choked her to death. When he came up the girl was lying on her back. She tried to rise, gasped a few times, and fell back dead. Her clothes were torn and rumpled, and her bloody throat showed finger-marks. Weaver told him that he must assist him in burying the body, or he would murder him. They buried the body in the woods near the road and went home. Thinking that the body might be discovered from the road, they went back in a few days and having dug it up buried it in the grave from which it was taken yesterday.

Weaver was arrested Monday afternoon and put in jail. He bitterly denied Jolly's statement, and was violently moved. Yesterday morning Jolly and Weaver held a long consultation in the jail. The sheriff and four witnesses were present. At this interview James Jolly swore most solemnly that Weaver was not only innocent of the murder of the girl, but knew nothing whatever of the crime. Jolly has not confessed that he committed the crime. At a late hour last night Weaver was still in jail. He still stoutly asserts his innocence, and says that he can prove it. It is probable that he will be released if Jolly sticks to his last statement. Our latest intelligence is that, while exhonerating Weaver, Jolly still denies that he did the bloody work. THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow will contain further particulars in full.

THE SHOT-GUN POLICY

Indorsed by Many Angry Citizens.

BRADFORD, PA., April 20.—A special to the Era from Emporium says intense excitement prevails at Caledonia, Elk county, Penn., over a terrible tragedy committed there yesterday morning by a noted forger and outlaw named Harry English. A posse went from St. Mary's to apprehend English, and arrived at his house, near Caledonia, at 5 o'clock. Constables Wrenth and Volmer and Justice Burk met English coming down stairs. Wrenth ordered him to surrender, but he went back up the stairs and locked himself in a room. The officers drew their pistols and declared their intention of taking him, dead or alive. As Constable Wrenth came up to the room English thrust a rifle through the door and shot, killing him instantly. Constable Volmer then carried Wrenth's body down stairs, and as he entered the yard English shot Volmer, who, it is thought, will not recover. English gained the woods during the excitement. While he was running District-Attorney Nursell shot him in the leg. Company H, state volunteers, has been ordered out to capture him, if possible.

WINNIPEG, MAN., April 20.—A family named Forest, consisting of husband, wife and two children, slept on the ground floor of a farmer's house at Nelsonville, Man. On the second story 150 bushels of wheat were stored. The beams gave way during the night, burying the family under the grain. Mr. Forest and one child were extricated alive, but Mrs. Forest and the other child were suffocated.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Lewis county, W. Va., is excited over the doings of some unknown miscreant or miscreants who commit mysterious murders. Last Friday a man named Hefner was shot by an unknown person, while sitting on his porch, and now news comes that a man named John Shrews has been found dead concealed in a fence-corner. The citizens are talking of forming a vigilance committee.

HARRISBURG, VA., April 20.—During the trial to-day of Geo. W. Woods for the murder of Jacob Lincoln, the following witnesses were examined for the state: A. B. Lincoln, brother of the deceased, Drs. J. E. Lincoln, Wm. T. Jennings, E. Neaff and Constable Preston Lincoln, son of the deceased.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The jury in the case of Caroline Briemann, who sued a wealthy widow named Catherine Paasch, to recover $20,000 damages for enticing her husband from her, found a verdict, on the 17th instant, for the plaintiff and assessed damages at $2,500.

SAN ANTONIO, April 20.—Lecuntino and Careneo shot and killed Ventera Del Taro, eight miles from here. Cause, jealousy.

B. Oppenheimer & Co.'s old and well established wholesale dry goods house has failed. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $150,000.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 20.—An old farmer named Ashbrook was shot and killed at Jacksonville, Pa., yesterday by some fishermen who were trespassing on his farm and whom he had warned off.

GALVESTON, April 20.—The News has the following special from Palestine: Constable J. L. Gage was shot, probably fatally, by Mack Barton, a negro and ex-convict, while attempting his arrest.

QUEEN CITY, April 20.—John Ward shot and killed a man named O'Rielly six miles from this place.

Virginia Radicalism Growing Respectable.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 20.—The colored republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night and adopted resolutions to take no part with the readjusters or funders in future elections, but to vote simply as members of the national republican party.

IN THE CAPITAL.

WILL THIS CONGRESS EVER CHASE?

An Adjournment Looked for in June—The Democratic Conference Over the Counting of the Electoral Vote—The House Republicans in Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The democratic members of the committee on rules of the house and senate have long been trying to adopt a plan for counting the electoral vote. They start with the assumption that nothing that the democrats will approve, even Senator Edmunds' bill, will receive the approval of the president or the votes of the republicans in congress. Therefore a joint rule is the only alternative left to them. What this shall be is the problem. At a conference held yesterday it was agreed as a basis that no vote of a state shall be rejected except by the occurrence of the two houses. This differs materially from the old twenty-second rule, which provided that the vote of a state might be rejected on the objection of the house. This rule was of republican origin, and some of the democratic members of the house rules committee favor readopting it. They are not sustained in this position by any considerable number of democrats in either house, and the rule was always severely criticised by the leading men of the party. A large number of members of the present senate are on record against it, both by vote and speech. The difficulty which presents itself in forming the proposed rule consists in finding a provision to meet the case of two contesting sets of electors from the same state; how shall the legal vote be counted, and who shall decide which is the legal vote? There is a wide difference of opinion, especially among senators on this question. Some hold that congress has power to decide, and that both houses ought to concur in the decision before the vote is counted; others insist that there is no right in congress to decide between contesting sets of electors, but that it must be left to the states. Indeed, there is so much conflict of opinion that there is very strong probability that no action will be taken, and that the whole matter will be left where it is.

There is talk now of an adjournment of congress early in June. The work of the appropriations committee is almost completed, and due expedition by both houses will render it possible to get through within six weeks. The condition of the several appropriation bills is as follows: The pension bill, appropriating $32,400,000; the star service bill, $1,250,000; the Indian deficiency bill, $135,000; the house deficiency bill, $24,012, have been passed and signed by the president. The military academy and fortification bills are in committees on conference, the former having been increased in the senate from $14,919 to $327,856 and the latter from $375,000 to $550,000. The immediate deficiency bill is before the house on the recommendation of the appropriations committee in favor of adhering to the original amount, $8,554,000, the senate having increased it to $8,606,000, and upon its return to the house it was recommitted to the appropriations committee, who have reported as above stated. The consular and diplomatic bill, appropriating $1,141,583 has passed the house, was slightly increased by the senate and is now back in the appropriations committee. The army and Indian bills have passed the house, the former appropriating $24,425,800 and the latter $4,493,645. The naval bill, amounting to $14,385,776, has been reported to the house and the district of Columbia bill, amounting to $1,711,898, is ready to be reported. The sundry civil bill is nearly completed and the legislative, executive and judicial and post-office and general deficiency bills are in an advanced state of preparation. The house has, however, made such slow progress thus far that it is not improbable that the session may last until July or even beyond, but if work is done rapidly in the present condition of the appropriation bills an adjournment may be had as indicated early in June.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of P. Oosterhaut as postmaster at Bolton, Texas.

Owing to the establishment of a number of new distilleries in North and South Carolina, the commissioner of internal revenue has detailed a corps of experienced gaugers in charge of four revenue officers to visit the various districts in said states, to examine the distilleries and teach the officers the art of gauging.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. Wallace, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the compensation of night inspectors of customs. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bayard, from the committe on finance, reported adversely on the bill to repeal so much of section 3244 of the revised statutes as prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail directly to consumers without the special tax, and to allow farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers of tobacco, without the special tax. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the New Orleans cotton exchange, praying for a speedy and favorable action on the recommendations contained in the report of the Mississippi river valley commission.

Mr. Farley, from the committee on pensions, reported adversely on the bill to increase the pension of the wounded soldiers of the war of 1812, and it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the house amendments to the bill for an international exhibition in New York in 1883, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the bill for the erection of a public building at Montgomery, Ala., to cost not more than $150,000, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harris the bill appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a marine hospital at Memphis, Tenn., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Withers the bill to carry into effect the resolution of congress adopted October 29, 1781, relative to a monument at Yorktown was taken up. It appropriates $100,000 for the monument and $20,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Yorktown.

Mr. Conkling thought this was the first proposition ever made to appropriate money for the expenses of celebrating an event. Such expenses should be borne by the individuals participating, or at most by the state.

Pending the debate the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Edmunds made an elaborate argument in opposition to the proposed payment of the underwriter's claims. He was followed by Mr. Thurman in support of the bill.

After a few further remarks by Mr. Blaine, the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a bill granting lands to the state of Mississippi to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad. Referred.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the special deficiency bill with the senate amendments, and that all general debate close in five minutes. Several republicans asked for more time, and Mr. Conger moved to amend by limiting the debate to two hours. Rejected. The republicans then proceeded to filibuster to prevent a vote on McMahon's proposition, and the whole afternoon was wasted in roll calls—the republicans refraining from voting in order to break the quorum.

At 4:30 the house took a recess until evening—the night session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

Forty Cents on the Dollar.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—The cases in the United States court against George W. Williams, as a partner in the firm of Williams, Birnie & Co., growing out of cotton speculations in New York, were set for trial to-day, but were not heard, and the understanding is that a settlement has been effected mainly at the rate of forty cents on the dollar. The amount of the claim was nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

ALL AROUND US.

Griffin, Athens, Decatur, Albany, Etc.

AUGUSTA, April 20.—A fatal shooting took place near Augusta, between two colored men, this morning, growing out of a gambling dispute—Edward Dent being killed by Filbert King.

ALBANY, April 19.—Mr. E. C. Helsus, who took the dose of sulphate zinc by mistake a few days since, is slowly improving but confined to his bed.——The weather has been warm, almost sultry, for the past three days. Rain is much needed. Farmers are still plowing in their oats and replanting with cotton.

HARTWELL, April 19.—Mr. Lee Linder died at his residence in Hartwell yesterday. He had been complaining for some time, but was only seriously attacked on Friday last. His disease was uremia. He was a practicing attorney here, and a very popular citizen. His death has cast quite a gloom over the place.

ATHENS, April 19.—Meeting of the grand lodge of K. of H. brings many strangers here this week.——The Presbyterian synod was in session here last week, and the pulpits of the city were filled by the visiting clergy.——Thermometer 90°.——There is a new firm of job printers, Yancey & Cranford.——Dr. King, of Atlanta, is here in attendance on the meeting of the K. of H.

FORSYTH, April 20.—Mrs. Cyrus Sharp, an aged and highly respected lady, died here yesterday.——Tyler Slaughter, colored, pressman of the Advertiser office, died last night of dropsy. He began in the office with Mr. Jas. P. Harrison in 1867, and continued faithful to his duties until his death.——The colored delegates to the state republican convention leave for Atlanta this morning.——We have an abundance of rain.

DECATUR, April 20.—Mrs. E. H. Hyde, assisted by Misses Lizzie and Mamie Kirkpatrick, Miss Annie Scott, Miss Annie Lee Ansley and a few Atlanta friends will give "Old folks concert" at the academy next Friday night for the purpose of raising money to finish paying for the Baptist church organ.——Colonel J. C. Bayne, editor of the Greenville, Texas, Herald, is visiting his brother, Judge H. Bayne, at this place.——Mrs. E. R. Brumly, of Athens, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. W. McPherson, at "Oak Farm."——W. D. Kirkpatrick and family have returned from Alabama, and will occupy R. E. Adams's house on Sycamore street.

GRIFFIN, April 20.—Yesterday and last night the rain poured in torrents. This morning, too, regular soakers have fallen, and I think that little less than two or three inches have fallen since yesterday.——The presbytery has adjourned and the preachers have scattered to their homes. We had several fine sermons from them at the different churches while they were here. A series of protracted meetings have been started at the Methodist and Baptist churches. It is probably the opening of another revival season.——To-night the Tennyson reading club will celebrate its second anniversary with an elegant banquet at the residence of Mr. Wm. Reeves. The occasion will be one of great brilliancy. About twenty toasts have been prepared and will have appropriate responses.

JESUP, April 19.—Doctortown, a station on the S. F. and W. R. R., four miles below this place, witnessed quite a daring scene on the 17th inst. A gentleman by the name of S. S. Moore, who is running the steam saw mill of Major H. C. Devendorf, was in Savannah on some business, when a former wife from whom Mr. Moore has been divorced for several years, drove up to his house in a buggy, accompanied by a young woman from Savannah, named Jane Palmer, and a negro man. The two women went in and rapped on the door, which was opened by Mrs. Moore, and they entered and the former Mrs. Moore drew her pistol presenting it at Mrs. Moore saying: "I have come to see you and intend to kill you before night," using very bad language and calling her all manner of names. Mrs. Moore fled through the house and attempted to make her way round the house and thus escape, but was met by Jane Palmer who presented another pistol, telling Mrs. Moore to stop or she would kill her, but Mrs. Moore, being so badly frightened, paid no attention and made her way out, calling for help. When assistance came the enraged, former Mrs. Moore and her companion went off saying they would kill her before night. They came to Jesup and managed to escape the officer until they boarded the train and returned to Savannah. Mr. Moore telegraphed down and had them arrested on the arrival of the train and sent an officer on after them. They will have a hearing to-day before Judge Floyd. There seems to be considerable feeling manifested in the affair.

Marine News.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 20.—Arrived, schooners Albert, Clarence, Virginia, Mary Drury, New Orleans; Brigadier, Windsor, for Richmond; Mary G. Farr, Belfast, for Portsmouth, Va.

BOSTON, April 20.—Arrived, schooners Lois V. Chapels, A. B. Perry, Jacksonville; Chas. H. Faber, Brunswick, Ga.; C. E. Meseroe, Wilmington, N. C.; Skylark, Richmond; Welaka, Savannah; Bliss, Port Royal, S. C.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, steamships Regulator, Wilmington, N. C.; Richmond, West Point, Va.

LEWES, DEL., April 20.—The bark Queen of Ceylon, Captain Alexander Taylor, with 645 hogsheads of sugar, from Sagna to breakwater, for orders, came on the beach at Cape Henlopen last night. She lies easy this morning, but partly filled with water.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Arrived: Steamer Agiasofia, from New Orleans.

TRIESTE, April 20.—Arrived 16th: Bark Guilico, E. Clemensa, New Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—Arrived 19th: Bark Dora, New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Arrived 19th: Ships Gleneaira and Ceolric, New Orleans.

The Extreme Left.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—In the municipal elections here the candidates of the extreme left have defeated the candidates of the social workingmen.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE fruit crops are good in north Mississippi.

TWENTY-SIX vagrants arrested in Raleigh last week in one day.

THE mineral boom in Virginia is on the increase.

TWENTY-FOUR white preachers live in Danville, Ky., and eight of them sport D D.

AN icicle three feet long and one foot in circumference is an April wonder in Clark, Ky.

A CAT said to be fifty-four years old, recently died in Marion, Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM'S (Alabama) schools are in a flourishing condition.

THE capital stock $50,000 is being subscribed for a new jute mill to be built at New Orleans.

THE Holly Springs, Mississippi, gasworks have been sold for $1,100.

KENTUCKY has five ex-governors living within her borders.

IT will cost $1,000 a year to keep the bridge at Frankfort, Ky., in repair.

ARKANSAS state scrip 99 cents, with no offerings.

THE Kentucky river at Frankfort is lined with saw logs for five miles.

THE burying ground attached to the Kentucky penitentiary is full; another is needed.

IT is estimated that $10,000,000 have been sent out of Texas this spring for cows.

ENGINES will be placed on the Rabun Gap short line railway the 10th of May.

PREPARATIONS are on foot for the centennial of the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17, 1881.

NINETY-FOUR counties and one hundred and fifty-three newspapers is pretty good for Tennessee.

THE agent for the sale of state lands at Jacksonville, Fla., has sold 1,822,878 acres of land since the 1st of January.

THE peach crop was not at all injured in many portions of Texas, and plenty of fruit will be realized.

ACCOUNTS from different counties in Tennessee state that the damage to fruit is not so serious as first reported.

MISS HINTON, a Mississippi girl, has made her debut in the dramatic world of Philadelphia, and bids fair to achieve a wonderful success.

GENERAL WHEELER, the renowned Confederate cavalry commander, is writing a history of the war.

FOR AND AGAINST.

TILDEN PRAISED AND DENOUNCED.

The Work of the Rival Democratic Conventions in Syracuse—Kelly's Faction Concludes to Go to Cincinnati While Tilden Holds the Regulars in Hand.

SYRACUSE, April 20.—A special train, consisting of about a dozen sleepers, containing the Tammany delegation and friends reached the city at 8:50 a.m. There is talk of disturbance in the convention, but the Tildenites say they anticipate nothing of the kind.

THE TILDEN CONVENTION.

The regular democratic state convention was called to order here at noon to-day by Lester D. Faulkner, chairman of the state central committee, who, in course of his introductory remarks, referred to Tilden as a man who had never been defeated before the people, and never would be. Tilden's name was received with mingled applause and hisses. Mr. Faulkner nominated as temporary chairman John C. Jacobs, of Kings county, who was elected. The roll was then called and contesting delegations appeared from a number of metropolitan and rural districts. In the midst of a somewhat excited debate with regard to the way in which the committee on credentials should be made up, Mr. John D. Haskins, representing a committee of sixteen from the Tammany convention, which was in session in Shakspeare hall, introduced himself for the purpose of proposing a conference. He submitted resolutions which the Tammany convention had adopted, setting forth the necessity for harmonious action on the part of the democracy of New York in order to carry that state for the democratic nominee, and appointing a committee of sixteen to confer with a similar committee from the regular convention with a view to decide upon such action as should secure a united delegation to the Cincinnati convention.

The chair said that after roll call should be finished he would lay these resolutions before the convention.

At the end of the roll-call the delegates from the several congressional districts were instructed to select a committee, to consist of one member from each district, which should report the names of delegates chosen by the districts to represent them at the Cincinnati convention, and also the names of four delegates for the state at large. A similar provision was made for committees on permanent organization and resolutions. The proposition of the Tammany convention for a conference committee was referred. The convention then took a recess until 4:30, and another from that time until 7:30.

The regular democratic convention reassembled at 7:30, but the committee on credentials was not ready to report, and there was a long wait. The committee finally reported in favor of all the sitting members as placed upon the roll by the state committee. The report was adopted.

Upon the report of the committee on permanent organization, John C. Jacobs, of Kings county, was made permanent chairman. The roll was then called and committees were appointed.

Mr. Morrison, of New York, from the committee on resolutions, to which was referred the resolutions received from the Tammany convention, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the president of this convention be requested to reply to the communication received, signed by John B. Haskins, and to assure him that this convention reciprocates every expression of the desire for the union of the democratic party and are persuaded that the deliberate wisdom of the national convention will result in such action as will secure the triumph of the democratic party in the state of New York and in the union in the ensuing presidential election.

Adopted unanimously.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

After much delay the delegates to Cincinnati and members of the state committee were named by congressional districts. The committee on resolutions reported, and at 12:30 a.m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The delegates to the national convention are instructed to advocate the two-thirds rule and to vote as a unit, but are not instructed for any particular candidate.

The principal feature of the resolutions which were adopted is the denunciation of the election frauds of 1876. The resolutions are thought to strongly favor Mr. Tilden, and contain the following direct reference to him:

The democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the election conspiracy of 1876 the emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift and who was in his own person the object of their joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens, and the cause of free government. The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler was aimed not so much at him as at the democratic millions who stood behind him. While making no instructions as to candidates, and committing to our delegates as heretofore the duty of joining in the deliberations of the national convention, we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other states that the dignity and welfare of the party and the nation demand of them that they take such action as shall best present this great issue to the people. Higher than all other party duties is the solemn obligation to give to the free voters of the land an opportunity to pass their judgment upon this monstrous crime against popular rights. On any such issue the state of New York will speak with no doubtful voice.

THE ANTI-TILDEN MEN.

The anti-Tilden or Tammany convention was called to order in Shakspeare hall at noon to-day by John D. Haskins, of New York city, and organized by electing Hon. William Dorsheimer as temporary chairman. Mr. Dorsheimer thanked the convention for the honor paid him and said it was the duty of every democrat in Syracuse to do all in his power to bring about the union and consolidation of the party so that some democrat might be named in the national convention who would secure the united support of the democracy of New York. He claimed that this was a democratic state, and if there was wisdom enough to recommend the nomination of Horatio Seymour (wild cheers), that would unite the party and it would move forward to victory with the resistless current of the waves.

Amasa J. Parker then offered the resolutions referred to in the proceedings of the regular convention, providing for the appointment of a conference committee, with a view to the harmonious action of the two conventions. The resolutions were adopted, a committee appointed, and the convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the convention transacted some routine business, and Mr. Haskins reported the result of his attempt to bring about harmony between the two conventions. He feared it would end as a similar attempt ended last year. John Kelly then made a short but bitter speech, attacking Mr. Tilden fiercely, and declaring that his nomination for president would be a disgrace to the party and to the country and a wrong which the people would not tolerate. At the conclusion of Kelly's remarks, Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, was elected permanent chairman.

The committee on resolutions then reported an address to the democracy of the state and nation. After declaring their adherence to time-honored principles of democratic policy, and setting forth the vital necessity of union and harmony in the forthcoming contest. The address deplores the division of the party in New York, which, it says, they could not prevent and cannot heal without sacrificing self-respect and the democratic cause. This unhappy division, the address says, results solely from the determined and persistent efforts of Samuel J. Tilden to secure the democratic nomination to the presidency. For this end he has conspired and contrived to get control of the party organizations, which he has converted into personal machines and used in high-handed and unscrupulous ways, in total disregard of the wishes of the people. After recapitulating the history of the contest between the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions in New York, a contest which it alleges is based on Tilden's determination to be captain or wreck the ship, the address, speaking for the democracy of the empire state, says:

"We protest against the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency, because he is unfit for the office and his election to it would be a national calamity, because his nomination would defeat and disgrace the party beyond recovery, and because his nomination would deliver the country over to another four years of republican extravagance and misrule. We protest against his nomination because his record is not clear, because his political career has been marked with selfishness, treachery, and dishonesty; because he has lost the respect, confidence and friendship of many of the best men in the party, to whom it looks for guidance; because he has damaged democracy more than any other man in the country; because his name is irretrievably connected with attempts to bribe electors, and with scandals brought to light by cypher dispatches; because hundreds of thousands of democrats cannot conscientiously vote for him, and his nomination would sound the knell of democratic defeat. The situation calls for the ablest, wisest and best leaderships the party can have. We appeal to you to send unpledged delegations of representative men who need no instructions to select as democratic standard-bearers, men who will unite the party, inspire public confidence, enkindle popular enthusiasm and lead to victory."

After the adoption of the foregoing address and appointment of delegates to the Cincinnati convention, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That delegates of this convention to the national democratic convention, to be held at Cincinnati on June 22, are hereby instructed that it is the desire of the democracy of this state that the national convention shall enforce, as heretofore, the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates for the presidency.

The convention then, at 9:30 p. m., adjourned sine die.

JOTTINGS FROM JAPAN.

Political Agitation in Japan in Favor of a Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Advices from Japan by the steamer City of Pekin say: "The government policy remains unchanged in every particular. Chronic agitators circulate reports of great and radical reforms, proclaming that the emperor had declared himself favorable to an immediate parliamentary system. This is wholly untrue. The emperor and ministers are steadily working toward the completion of parliamentary reforms promised by a speech from the throne, and have no intention of sanctioning a popular legislature until there is a large diffusion of education and growth of experience. To this end schools will be multiplied everywhere, and local suffrage assemblies established throughout the empire to familiarize the people with parliamentary methods, but there is no likelihood of a representative government for several years."

The Freedmen's Association.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The seventh annual meeting of the friends of the Freedmen's association was held here last evening. Facts of great interest were presented by the numerous speakers who recently visited the schools in North Carolina and elsewhere. The freedmen expressed great gratitude for the schools established among them. Joshua L. Bailey thought the school work should be enlarged in Virginia and North Carolina. One speaker from England mentioned that Richmond surpassed every other southern city in the efforts for education for the colored youth.

Going to Rome.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Archbishop Gibbons, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Alfred A. Curtis and B. J. McManus, left this city to-day for New York, en route to Rome to visit Pope Leo. While in New York the archbishop will call on Cardinal McCloskey, and will embark on the City of Chester, Thursday, for Liverpool. During yesterday and this morning a great number of friends, clerical and personal, called to pay their respects and bid good-bye and a prosperous voyage to the party.

The New York Riflemen.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The national rifle association has fixed the time for shooting for "Palma" from the 25th to 29th of September. The team to be sent to Ireland in June will consist of a captain and six men, and competitions will be held at Creedmoor May 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th.

An Albanian Sortie.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BELGRADE, April 20.—The Moniteur states that a band of Albanians crossed the Servian frontier and were repulsed by the Servian troops. Both sides lost some men, killed and wounded.

A Sensitive Husband.

MARSHALL, April 20.—Friday afternoon Dick Miles shot and instantly killed French Tonsley, whom he found in company with his wife. He believed Tonsley guilty of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Miles.

America to Ireland.

LONDON, April 20.—The United States frigate Constellation, from New York, with provisions and clothing for the famishing people of Ireland, entered Queenstown harbor at 9 o'clock this morning.

A Fatal Fall.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Emanuel Blessy, engineer of the state house, to-day fell from the roof of the capitol building to the gallery shed, a distance of forty feet, and has died of his injuries.

The Crevasse Closed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The crevasse at Truden's has been closed. Reports from Sharpe and Lafourche crevasses are unfavorable though efforts are still being made to close them.

Chilian Successes.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VALPARAISO, April 20.—The Chilians have occupied Moquega, Cuertade, Los Angeles and Torrito, and command the road leading to Corequita.

—Gratification is felt throughout Holland at the announcement just promulgated that the confinement of the queen of the Netherlands is expected to take place in the latter part of next month. The birth of an heir to the Dutch throne will be a welcome event to all the European powers directly interested in the preservation of Holland's independence, and more particularly to Great Britain and Belgium. Had the union of King William with the Princess Emma of Waldeck proved unfruitful, Europe would have found itself one day burdened with a "Dutch succession" question, containing the germs of grave international differences.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

THE North Georgia Presbytery at Dalton in session until Monday.

DR. N. G. LONG has been installed as deacon of the Presbyterian church of Elberton.

THE corner-stone of a new Baptist church at Charlotte, N. C., was laid on the 15th.

THE protracted meeting in the Methodist church in Americus is increasing in interest and growing in importance.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made to build both a Methodist and Baptist church in Hazlehurst, Georgia.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, president of Emory College, has been chosen to preach the commencement sermon of that institution.

REV. MORGAN BELLAH, one of the oldest land marks of Georgia Methodism, died near Barnesville, a few days ago.

REV. A. J. LEVY, of Cincinnati, a converted Jew, preached an interesting sermon at the Presbyterian church in Decatur last Sunday.

REV. W. R. BRANSHAW, Sr., is preparing for the press a biography of the life and times of the Rev. Allen Turner.

REV. S. E. AXSON, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rome, Ga., declines a call to the church at Salem, Va.

REV. MR. KERR, of the Presbyterian church of Thomasville, accepts a call to the pastorate of the church at Columbus.

IN the free church of Scotland, no minister, not even of the poorest congregation, has a lower salary than $600 and a house free of rent.

MR. SPURGEON'S metropolitan tabernacle now numbers 5,290 members, with 105 teachers and 1,200 scholars in the Sunday-school.

THE value of the church property of the Northern Methodist church in the south, is estimated at $6,500,000.

The Baptists of North Carolina, number 189,935, while the members of all other denominations in the state number only 179,695.

A NORTH CAROLINA minister says there are two kinds of calls to the ministry, one perpendicular and the other horizontal; the former comes from God and the latter from men.

REV. DR. HALL believes that newspaper writers, if given a text could often write a better sermon than some ministers. It would be bad for the newspaper business if they couldn't.

THE Southern Baptist convention, representing nearly two-thirds of the Baptists in this country, will hold its annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, May 6th.

THE colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal church, is 200,000. In all the churches, they have 800,000, the great majority of whom are in the southern and southwestern states.

OUR STATESMEN

AS THEY APPEAR IN CONGRESS.

The Career of Hon. N. J. Hammond as a Member of the House—Mr. Blount Recognized as a Leader When it Comes to Business—Mr. Hill's Great Work.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—I presume it has not been forgotten that in 1878 I made a very thorough canvass of the fifth district in opposition to the election of Colonel N. J. Hammond to congress. Under a similar state of circumstances I might repeat the effort to defeat him. But he is a man whose mind, whose personal character and abilities I have always admired. I desire now to pay tribute to a development of character in his person which I confess was unexpected to me. Congress is a queer admixture of talent and temerity—of genius and gammon. A man must be a man in truth to make an impression upon the organized mob which is denominated the house of representatives. Colonel Hammond came here a comparative stranger to all except his immediate colleagues. His fame, however, as a lawyer and a legislator had so far preceded him as to cause Speaker Randall to place him upon the judiciary committee—one of the most important of that body. I have for months watched and queried as to his course. I have found his colleagues upon that committee continually expressing appreciation for the sound, logical, sensible views of the member from Georgia. They have told me that his judgment on legal questions was well nigh unerring; that his sense of right and justice was as keen and sensible as the balance of the immortal goddess herself; and that for close analysis and synthetical argument he had no superior upon the committee. It is, be it understood, in committees that the new member makes his first impression. There his colleagues learn to respect or to ignore him. In the case of Colonel Hammond, he at once challenged their attention and then commanded their respect. His name became a topic in the conversation of members and one day, when suddenly called upon to fight a bill devoid of justice or equities, he rose to claim the attention of the house. All was confusion. Those sharp, clean-cut sentences, known so well in Atlanta, rang over the house and in two minutes the mob was all attention. For a half hour they were uttered with all the force of truth and all the logic of law. Crowds gathered around the speaker and when, having finished, he suddenly took his seat, there was a general expression of praise and applause for the effort. It at once made Colonel Hammond a marked figure in congress. He is laborious and faithful, and I would do Georgia—and myself—injustice not to pay him this due and say that he is an honor to the district he represents.

OUR FOREMOST MAN.

I know of nothing which ought sooner disgust a man with public life than to have all his best and most zealous endeavors fall still-born upon his own people. While a statesman may not desire flattery or praise unduly bestowed, yet there is nothing that should be more welcome to him than honest appreciation of his labors. I have been singularly impressed with the inattention of the press and people of Georgia to the efforts of one of our delegation who is to-day our very foremost man in the house of representatives. I refer to Hon. J. H. Blount, of the sixth district. He does not belong in my bailiwick, and there was a time when I might have winked at a slur of indifference in connection with his congressional career. But, since congress assembled in December last I have been a watchful spectator of his acts and influence in the house. I have been astonished at the power he wields and at the potency of his endeavors in whatsoever direction they may tend. As second man on the committee on appropriations, at once the most important and best abused committees of congress, he has been called upon to do arduous duty this session. The illness of Chairman Atkins brought him prominently to the fore as the director-general of the fights over the appropriations. He has conducted them with such skill, dash and success as to win for himself the most exalted compliments from men of both parties. I speak with knowledge when I say that republicans and democrats alike concede that he has won the honors of the session and made more character as an able and trustworthy leader than any man in the present congress. Mr. Garfield, the present leader of the republican side, pronounces Blount one of the best tacticians and sturdiest opponents the democrats have furnished in many congresses. He has labored diligently night and day. His work is important. It affects the purse of the people, and yet few of them understand how brave and honest a man is needed in the place which Blount has occupied. He stands pre-eminent in this congress as the guardian of the treasury and as the advocate of the right of the people to hold the purse of the government. He has the confidence of the house and the country, and Georgians should be proud of one who has risen to the fame he now enjoys. He is one of the worthiest sons of his worthy mother-state.

THE KELLOGG SPOFFORD CASE.

It is the present tacit understanding between senators that the Kellogg-Spofford case shall be called up for action after the Geneva award bill shall have been disposed of and the 20th inst. is the possible date assigned for its consideration. The reports that the case would not be considered this session are absurd. The democratic senate caucus determines the matter and a majority of the caucus—a large majority, I may say—are in favor of action at the earliest moment. Some several senators have held that it was not expedient as a party measure to consider and determine the case at this session. The majority believe that the apprehension of Kellogg's removal will be quite as effective in the republican campaign as the actual removal could be; and that the decision of the question now will savor more of right and justice than if it were postponed to await the results of a presidential election. Should the republicans succeed this fall the removal of Kellogg would then take the shape, in the public eye, of a bold capture of the senate by the forcible substitution of a democrat for a republican. Kellogg is using every possible endeavor to secure delay in his case. He sees the handwriting on the wall and knows that his doom is sealed. Whenever the case comes to a vote woe be to that democrat who by his vote approves the frauds and bribery by which the seat was forcibly taken from the people of Louisiana.

Senator Hill is thoroughly enlisted in the case. He knows its every phase, and can unfold its every convolution of fraud, bribery and corruption. He feels that the senate is disgraced by the presence of Kellogg, and is impelled by the strictest dictates of duty to push forward the work of his expulsion from the seat he so fraudulently holds. When he shall come to speak upon the case he will astonish the country. It will be an effort equal to Prentiss's great speech in the Mississippi contested election case. The republicans will seek only to use the case for party advantage. They have no sympathy with Kellogg, and many of them freely say that it is not on his account that they contend for his retention.

S. W. S.

The Prince of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, April 20.—The race for the Prince of Wales stakes came off at the Epsom spring meeting to-day, and was won by Lord Welton's br. h. Cradle; Count F. DeLagrange's ch. c. Rayman second, and Mr. W. T. Crawford's ch. c. third. Six ran.

A Break in the Levee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—A break in the levee is reported at Trudean's place, in Jefferson parish. Immediate steps will be taken to close it.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

M'ME MODJESKA is now in London.

EMMA ABBOTT has made $50,000 this season.

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY has made money and reputation this season.

LEVEY, the cornet player, will get $500 a week during the summer season.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH will appear at her majesty's theater, in London, during the autumn.

THE $35,000 for an opera company for New Orleans has been raised.

ELIZA WEATHERSBY (Mrs. Goodwin) will reside in London a year for the benefit of her health.

HARRY HUNTER, the "Lone Fisherman," of the Evangeline company, and Louise Searles, the "Gabriel" of the company, are to marry soon.

MISS EMMA THURSBY received so many flowers at a concert in Washington one evening that it took several persons to carry them out of the hotel the next morning.

EDWIN BOOTH's terms with Abbey are $750 a performance and he draws his money at the close of each representation. This is better pay than Forrest ever had, yet the Boston entertainment ticket sales sometimes reached $1,500 in a single day.

The Constitution.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 21, 1880.

MARSHFIELD, that was nearly swept away on Monday by a cyclone, is the county town of Webster county. It is perhaps thirty miles from Springfield, which is the chief town in southwestern Missouri. Only fourteen buildings were left standing, and fully three hundred people were either killed or wounded, while not a few are missing.

THE northwest was pretty well shaken up with storms on Monday. There was snow and high winds in the north, and rain and tornadoes in the south and center. Illinois and Missouri were particularly swept by strong winds. The disaster in southwestern Missouri was repeated in a lesser degree at a dozen other points. Our dispatches show that the air of Georgia was not entirely unruffled on Monday.

ANOTHER Freedman's bank scheme has been set on foot in New York to gather in the spare money of the negro exodusters in exchange for some worthless land in New Mexico, near the haunts of the hair-raising Apaches. For this purpose a stock company has been organized in New York to purchase and sell the lands in question. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, is president of the company, and he wants 100,000 colored dupes who have $100 each that they can put up. In return he proposes to give them a chance to make new homes alongside of the worst Indians in America.

THE republicans hold state conventions to-day in Georgia, Oregon and Virginia. Fourteen states and four territories have already elected delegates to the Chicago convention, namely, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Arizona, Utah, Washington, and District of Columbia. Grant's friends claim 199 of the elected delegates, and Blaine's friends 126. The balance are classed as "scattering." 379 are required to nominate.

The Democratic Campaign.

It was suggested by the democratic state executive committee which met in Atlanta recently that the county meetings for selecting delegates to the two state conventions be held as nearly as possible upon the same day. This seems to be impracticable as to the first convention, which will be held in Atlanta on the 9th of June; but it is not impracticable as to the second and more important convention, which will meet in Atlanta on the 4th of August for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices.

Wilkes county will hold a convention on the first Tuesday in June, and that convention will name the date of holding the second county convention. It is essential to the harmony and unity of the party that all the democratic voters participate in the selection of delegates to the August convention, and we therefore suggest that the chairman of the state executive committee issue a circular to the democrats of each county suggesting that the county meetings for the selection of delegates to the August convention be held on the first or second Tuesday in July. It is essential that these delegates represent the will of the people, so that whatever attitude the independent leaders may assume, the voters of the party may have no excuse for complaining of the action of the convention.

The Geneva Award.

The senate has been engaged many days in discussing a bill to dispose of the large balance of the award now lying in the treasury. The matter is very simple, and it is a great waste of time to spend even a week over it in congress. The facts are briefly these: England paid the United States $15,500,000 as full compensation for all losses inflicted by confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports upon American commerce. The government did not receive the money as the agent or trustee of anybody; it received it with the right to dispose of it as to it seemed best. Congress created a tribunal to examine the claims of those who had any equitable lien upon this money, and in the end 2,068 claims were paid, amounting to $9,316,120. Including accrued interest there is therefore in the neighborhood of ten millions of this fund in the treasury.

Of course there are a good many people in this broad country who would like to get their fingers into these millions. These people form combinations, hire keen attorneys, and go to work on congress. They first set up a cry that the United States has no legal or moral right to the money—when the very reverse is the case. But they claim nevertheless that it belongs to the sufferers, of which they are a part. Take for instance the underwriters. They pocketed war premiums, made money, and yet they want this balance, although they have no more right to it than the Apache Indians. All their risks were paid for as they arose. And so with those who paid the war premiums. These premiums were taken out of the cargoes, or else the business would not have gone on. The men who paid war premiums are not represented by as many attorneys as the underwriters have employed, but their claims, weak as they undeniably are, are fully as good as those of the companies who pocketed the war premiums. Neither have a just claim to a cent of the money.

If the balance were not wholly the government's, it should be returned to England, but it is unmistakably the property of this country, and England has no claim of any kind to it. Secretary Fish received it as full compensation, and as such it is in the treasury. And there it should remain unless there are other equitable claims against it. It is plain that there are no such claims, as the act of 1874 was broad enough to exhaust every claim that had any justice in it. The balance should therefore be applied, not to the enrichment of the already well-paid insurance companies or of the ship-owners who added the war risks that they paid to their ocean freights, but to the payment of the debts of the nation whose money it is. It is true that this balance was put out of the reach of greedy rings, and a source of scandal removed from the capitol. The matter should not occupy the senate two days, and would not were it not for the influential lobbyists who are toiling with might and main to get fat fees out of this balance of British gold.

The pending bill was reported by Senator Thurman, from the judiciary committee. It proposes to revive and continue the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and to provide specific measures for the distribution of the balance among the underwriters. The bill cannot become a law this year as it now stands. It may, however, be amended so as to place the surplus of the fund where it will benefit the people, and we hope it will be, thus putting at rest a subject that has vexed the public ear altogether too long.

Some New Books.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, send us a copy of Mr. John Stirling's translation of Emile Zola's latest novel "Nana." In noticing "L'Assomoir" some months ago, we gave our opinion of M. Zola's methods at some length. That opinion need not be repeated now save in a general way; but we may as well say here that those who fly to "Nana" in the hope of finding something especially horrid will be disappointed. It has nothing of the color of fiction, being simply a matter-of-fact record of licentiousness. Its filth is cumulative rather than special and not, until one comes to the coarseness of the dialogue at the races in the Bois de Boulogne, does one perceive the vast amount of dirt in the book. The story is more than unwholesome from beginning to end. It is not only a cold and undiscriminating catalogue of immorality, but it is immoral in its tendences. It is utterly unrelieved by any sort of humor. There is not a virtuous person in the army of characters, and the nearest approach to a virtuous action is where a hot-faced harlot from the Quartier des Filles pays full price for a bunch of radishes she has bought from a huckster. And throughout the book there is not a scintilla of literary art. As for the moral, the author thinks it a sufficient protest against her beastly career—a sufficient punishment for her manifold sins—that she should die with the smallpox. The filthiness of Zolo's mind seems to be natural and irredeemable. He gloats over his licentious pictures with the enthusiasm of a blackguard who has the instincts of an artist; and the only surprising thing about it all is that his books should have created a sensation. No refined person can read them without disgust, and even the coarsest nature must protest against this outpouring of filth. Sewers are well worth the investigation of sanitarians, but the public may not be plunged into a cesspool in order to convince them that sanitation is a good thing.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, also send us a translation of "The 'Little Countess,'" from the French of Octave Feuillet. This, in some respects, is an idyllic story, and the translator has managed to retain something of the charm and freshness of the original. After reading "Nana" we might doubt whether the story is of French origin, but for the episode wherein the countess one moment proposes to an artist and the next allows herself to be ruined by another person. This gives it the national flavor, so to speak, and imparts to it that air of comedy inseparable from French literature. But in this story remorse and death follow the crime so closely that the moral as well as the literary sense is satisfied. In other words, Octave Feuillet is an artist, while Emile Zola is a filthy-minded reporter.

Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, send us "Our Street," a story by Susie R. Graham Clark. It is an unpretentious narrative, but its simplicity is exceedingly effective. It is the least sensational and at the same time the most powerful plea for temperance that we have yet seen in the shape of fiction. The literary instincts of the author are very strong, and, with some humor and more earnestness, she has succeeded in writing a book with a moral which will interest even those who, in a general way, protest against books with morals. The characters—especially the children who figure in the book—are drawn with a vigor and skill altogether uncommon. Indeed, to those who know anything of children,—who have drawn out their inner thoughts—the skill with which they are depicted by the author of "Our Street" will appear almost startling.

From the same publishers we have a beautifully bound little volume made up of selections from the works of George MacDonald, and entitled "Cheerful Words." It is announced with considerable flourish that the introduction thereto is written by Jas. T. Fields, and it is just such an insipid affair as a commonplace person like Mr. Fields might be expected to write. The "Cheerful Words" themselves are not as cheerful as Mark Twain would be expected to write, but they are exactly suited to that particular taste that flutters nervelessly between a tearful melodrama and Pollock's "Course of Time." Between MacDonald on the one hand and Titcomb Holland on the other, both England and America may depend upon a supply of that peculiar literature which is truly good but very far from being truly great.

A MONTH or so ago, the New York Times protested against John Sherman's methods in the south; but, really, at that time John wasn't desperate. The disinterested editor of the Times ought to be in Atlanta to-day in order to appreciate southern republican politics.

HAS old man Christiancy gone to Texas too?

WE regret that the rumor connecting Mr. John T. Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, with the Macon Telegraph is not true. We should be glad to see him in a position where, relieved of all business details, he could do justice to his exquisite literary taste and to his ability as a political writer. There are some rumors that ought to be true, and this, or something like it, is one of them. In the meantime, the Reporter is good enough for us.

THE exodus association seems to have dissolved by mutual consent, right in the middle of the tenting season.

THE aged Mr. Blair thinks the secessionists are endeavoring to destroy Tilden's influence. We have often endeavored to make it clear to our Uncle Samuel that it is better to have forty-seven nephews than one aged Mr. Blair. But our Uncle Samuel seems to be proof against our entreaties. Peace be with him.

THE republican convention will be beseiged by Sherman agents to-day, but who will speak a word for Grant?

THE symptoms are that John Sherman has a bar'l of his own. It is a very loyal bar'l. The staves are painted alternately red and white, the ends are studded with stars, and the spigot is shaped like an eagle's beak. Among southern republicans such a piece of furniture is not without its attractions.

THE czar no longer asks his friends to dine with him. Kings are getting very high-toned.

IT has transpired that the correspondent of the Boston Herald, who came to Atlanta and made himself famous by failing to purchase a night-shirt, inquired in a loud tone of voice for a rub de knewit. Northern newspapers should learn their correspondents how to pronounce French in a more attenuated style.

THE dynamite they used in Russia made a very loud noise, but it wasn't as effective as the noiseless giant powder which the English people put under Beaconsfield's coat-tails.

EDITOR STOREY, of the Chicago Times, complains bitterly because John A. Logan controls the republicans of Illinois. It is too late to protest. Editors may amuse the people—particularly Chicago editors—but politicians control them. This has been the case since the days of the sons of Issachar.

SENATOR BECK slapped at the Courier-Journal recently and got slapped back so suddenly that he felt like apologizing. This is about all a politician can do now-a-days and matters will gradually grow worse until there is a law passed regulating the fluency of the newspapers.

THE legislature will meet in December. Until then the Georgia Western may be allowed to slumber quietly in its little roadbed.

THERE is one fortunate thing about the liberal triumph in England: it meets the approbation of Mr. George W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. This strips the affair of half its embarrassments.

THE trouble seemed to be that there was something abnormal in the normal school.

WHEN a Chicago editor, in the full tide of prosperity, packs up his shirt-studs and elopes to Texas, it is an evidence that there is a good deal of political demoralization outside of Ohio.

IN GENERAL.

—There is one albino to 29,000 Italians, according to statistics.

—Mary Anderson has cleared $40,000 a year, and still no—nobody but a cheap step-father to take care of it.—Simon Cameron.

—The London Saturday Review says that the people of the United States no longer attach absorbing interest to presidential elections.

—The mayor of San Francisco won't even pay the doctor who dug the bullets out of him, and the doctor feels like shooting them back in:

—The czar gets a salary of $25,000 a day. About two days czaring would be enough for us. That is about as long as we could do without eating. We'd pocket $50,000, appoint a czar ad interim, and bid farewell to Russia.

—During the course of some excavations and levelings which have been carried out within the historic lines of Plevna by the Bulgarian government, sixteen cannon and 10,000 muskets have been found, which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendered to the Russians.

—When the courting at midnight is ended,
And he stands with his hat in his fist,
While she lovingly lingers beside him,
To bid him "ta-ta!" and be kissed,
How busy the thoughts of the future—
You bet you his thoughts he don't speak—
He is wondering how they can manage
To live on six dollars a week.
—Modern Argo.

—The exact amount of Hart's winnings in the walking match, including $3,600 in bets, is $21,567.63. For several years Mr. Hart was an industrious boot-black, having a stand near this office, but, like old Grimes, "we ne'er shall see him more"—blacking boots.—Boston Post.

—The mule stood on his off fore leg,
Whence all but him had fled,
And kicked a fierce gun cotton keg,
Right on its bottom head.
The keg it burst with grievous sound,
The mule, oh! where was he?
Go ask him, for he stood his ground,
And still kicks mulefully,
—Brooklyn Eagle.

—During the recent visit of Queen Victoria to Darmstadt, the queen of England, the prince of Wales and the prince's oldest son were all absent from the country together. In theory the sovereign is never out of England, but in fact just then the people were electing a parliament, and did not care very much where the ornamental rulers were.

—The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued to postmasters upon requisitions during the first nine months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, aggregate in value $23,979,335, an increase over the corresponding issues for the nine months of the previous fiscal year of $3,016,062, or about 14½ per cent. The greatest increase is in the sale of postal cards.

—He was a little lawyer man,
Who meekly blushed while he began
Her poor dead husband's will to scan;
He smiled while thinking of his foe,
Then said to her, so tenderly,
"You have a nice fat legacy."
And when he lay next day in bed,
With plasters on his broken head,
He wondered what on earth he'd said.
—Buffalo Express.

—Edwin Bibby, of Lancashire, England, and Albert Ellie, late of London, had a mixed wrestling contest in New York on Saturday. In the first struggle the Devon hire hold was chosen, and as this permits kicking from the knees down, the men donned heavy shoes and kicked with terrific effect. In the fifth round Bibby was declared the victor. The next was to have been the Lancashire hold, but a dispute arose as to the wearing of jackets, which Ellis held that the articles required. The Bibbyites disputed this, and the referee deciding against the jacket, Ellis refused to wrestle, and Bibby was declared the winner of the stakes, $1,000.

—In 1853 four gentlemen entered their sons at boarding school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist church. These boys remained at this school, roommates and classmates, for two years, and entered Wofford college, standing relatively first, second, third and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were roommates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth. They then entered a law office in Spartanburg, and studied law under the same chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins's rifle regiment, from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August, 1864, just as the fight was over, and these young men had gathered about a spring to refresh themselves, a shell from the enemy's battery, the last shot fired, exploded in the midst of them, and killed the four on the spot. They are buried on the battle-field, and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Drs. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Virginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Randolph Macon college. The grave is marked by a granite cross and enclosed with an iron railing.

At the Mercy of a Committee.
New York Evening Post.

The southern press association yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution asking congress to repeal the duty on printing paper and materials used in its manufacture. The resolution expresses the opinion of the press of the whole country. If a popular vote could be taken on the question it would be nearly unanimous for the repeal. A like result would follow a vote in respect to the tariff on many other articles—a tariff which is oppressive and vexatious to the people and unproductive to the government. The only place where it seems to be impossible to get an expression of opinion on these questions is the only place where the declaration would be effectual—the congress of the United States. The committee of ways and means blocks the way, and the house of representatives is at the mercy of the committee.

A Veto Committee Undemocratic.
Washington Post.

Even a de facto president has a constitutional right to veto a bill. He can yield this prerogative of a state officer to defeat the will of a majority, and there is no immediate remedy. But there ought not to be any such authority in the hands of a faction of a committee. Not two-thirds, but a majority of each house, should be able to say whether any proposition should or should not pass. As the case stands in the house now, we find a small faction of a committee virtually vetoing a bill that has been approved by the majority of the body which created that committee. This may be democratic, but if it be, we can say with the police in "the Pirates," "we do not understand it at all." And we don't want to understand such democracy.

Judge Kelley in the Right Light.
Philadelphia Record.

After getting some credit to which he was not entitled for a supposed willingness to allow wood pulp to be put on the free list, Judge Kelley showed his hand unmistakably the other day as an opponent of any concession whatever in the direction of tariff reform by moving to amend the Townshend bill by taking the duty off of sumac, thereby hoping to induce Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, to oppose the measure. Hereafter nothing ought to be anticipated from Judge Kelley in the way of mitigation of the burdens of the protective system upon the people.

The American Gladstone.
Detroit Free Press.

Blaine has a new alias for use in the coming campaign, should the Chicago convention decide that he is to take any part in it. Four years ago he was to have been run as the "Plumed Knight." This year he will run, if at all, as "the Gladstone of America." Bartlett, of the Blaine bureau, is the inventor of this device for impressing the American people with Blaine's liberality as a politician. He will probably be surprised when he finds his candidate spoken of as "Mulligan Blaine," much more frequently than "The Gladstone of America."

Wants Grant for King.
Utica Herald.

"I am for Grant for king, or for that matter I am for his son Fred to follow him, so long as there is any danger of the democracy ruling." These are the words of O. M. Wilson, an Indiana advocate of a third term now in Washington. Can it be common sense to put up a candidate against whom such declarations will come back?

Son Webb as an Illusionist.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is announced in Washington dispatches that Mr. Hayes is to spend the summer in the white house. By the way, son Webb should have the family mansion at Fremont painted white, so [illegible] the illusion after the expiration of his alleged term of office.

[illegible] Night-Shirt [illegible].
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Boston man went into a millinery store in Atlanta and asked for a night-shirt, and when he got back to his hotel one eye was closed, two of his teeth gone, and his hair looked like the stuffing of an old chair.

[illegible]
New York Tribune.

Nobody ever imagined that there could be anything wilder than De La Mayti's financial notions, but his rhetoric actually makes them look tame and inoffensive.

The Ninety-Nine Would Risk It.
Elmira Free Press.

To ninety-nine out of every hundred men William H. Vanderbilt's money would be worse than the game of fifteen. Let us comfort ourselves with that.

A Hundred Would Beat Grant.
New York Tribune.

The Sherman men claim that he is sure of one hundred southern delegates. If he has that number at Chicago Grant's nomination will be impossible.

Apres!

When the democratic states are represented—
Represented.
To the great disgust of those with more at stake—
More at stake.
In the great convention that's to be convented—
Be convented,
In the city of Chicago on the lake—
On the lake,
They will gayly cast their votes so very solid—
Very solid,
Through their many delegations white and black—
White and black,
For the man on horseback, silent, stern, and stolid—
Stern and stolid,
With New York and Pennsylvania at his back—
At his back.
When the power to them so sadly delegated—
Delegated,
They have fully exercised without remorse—
Out remorse,
And the great third-termer has been nominated—
Nominated,
Soon will follow the election strife, of course—
Strife of course,
Then the states that are relied on for the ticket—
For the ticket,
Will they closely cling thereto, or loose their hold—
Loose their hold?
Will they hug it to their hearts, or wildly kick it,
Wildly kick it—
To the outer regions of the freezing cold—
Freezing cold?
Then they may remark: "The man that we rejected—
We rejected,
On the party has been forced in our despite—
Our despite,
There's the candidate, and if he is elected—
Is elected,
Those who nominated him must make the fight—
Make the fight."
Yet the democratic states have an intention—
An intention,
That will sorely bother those with more at stake—
More at stake,
And there will be trouble after the convention—
The convention,
At the city of Chicago on the lake—
On the lake.
—New York Sun.

—This is to give notice that all citizens troubled with coughs or colds should at once procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is for sale by all druggists and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

—The word "boom" has crossed to England, but it has not been applied to Beaconsfield.

Congress Water None genuine sold on draught. Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucuous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.
000 apr1—d2m

—Melissa Ann Woodbury was ready to go riding with a young man at Winchester, Ind., and sat waiting at the window at the appointed time. But, instead of keeping his engagement, the faithless fellow rode boldly past with another girl. That night his barn, containing his horse and carriage, was burned, and Melissa is under arrest as the incendiary.

—It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

—Lies go by telegraph; the truth comes in by mail three hours late.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Nervousness.

JOHN Y. SIMPSON, M. D., of Monterey, Iowa, said: "The "Acid has—to use the lady's own expression, to whom it was given as a Nerve Tonic—'made me a new nervous system.'"
325 apr15—dly wed fri sun &wkyly

—In the estimation of the Prussian authorities 2,000 soldiers can be transported in a single train, and a whole army corps can be sent by rail at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—Eagle.

—Canada, too, is preparing to take a census, having just appropriated the sum of $200,000 with which to begin the work. It is reckoned that at least $800,000 will be necessary to carry it on to completion.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

—It is said Den Thompson's father is the copy from which the actor takes his yankee character. If that is so, Den plays the old man for all he is worth.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Great Discovery by a Great Man.

This, primarily, is what Warner's Safe Nervine is. The great man is one of the most famous living physicians. He found a harmless remedy for all kinds of pains, others improved it, and the final result is, the Safe Nervine now manufactured only by H. H. Warner & Co.
658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 2dp

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By W. C. Morris & Co.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

9 O'CLOCK SHARP, THIS DAY, AT OUR Auction room,
75 BUNCHES BANANAS.
16 BARRELS POTATOES,
6 crates Tomatoes.
Immediately after which, inside of store, auction sale of Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes, DAY AND NIGHT. apr21—d1t

By W. C. Morris & Co.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

45,000 CIGARS AT AUCTION.
Change of Programme.

S. KAUFMAN'S STOCK OF FINE CIGARS, Tobacco, Pipes, etc., have been removed to our store, and we will commence the sale on Wednesday, April 21st, 10 o'clock, of the entire stock in lots to suit "the trade," without limit or protection. Our purpose is to sell the entire stock, and merchants and traders may be assured that we will sell no retail lots. The stock embraces the most popular brands of Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes ever sold in this market. Sale every day, 10 o'clock, and night, 7½ o'clock, until the stock is all sold. 403 apr18 d3t

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS RESAWED POPLAR WEATHER Boarding and
CEDAR LUMBER
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JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.
[illegible] ATLANTA, GA.
mar28—d301 sun wed fri

THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

GO TO DR. RIGGS, DENTIST, CORNER OF Broad and Marietta Streets, and try the New Anesthetic, pleasant to take, and safer than Nitrous Oxide Gas, Chloroform or Sulphuric Ether. Persons are able to take this, that cannot take the other Anesthetics. No Pain. No Headache. No Nausea. 456 apr21—1m

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

Fatal Humors Expelled, Health Restored, and Life Prolonged.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of internal Humor ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which floats in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life and filling the body with foul corruptions? What is consumption but a gathering of inherited Humors on the lungs, which rots them? What are mental infirmities, idiocy and early insanity, but hereditary Poison choosing the brain because the weakest organ? What is rheumatism and gout but accumulations of Scrofula in the joints and fluids? What is ulceration of the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, wasting and degeneration of the urinary organs, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other constitutional affections, but the evidence of a vitiated state of the blood, a weakness, a debility of the vitalizing fluids, greater than can be thrown off unless assisted by medicine peculiarly adapted for the purpose?

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Eradicate the Virus of Disease by Constitutional and Local Treatment.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier, liver stimulant, and renovator in medicine. The elements of disease cannot exist where it is freely and regularly taken. It purges from the system every debilitating humor, improves the appetite, perfects digestion, stimulates the liver and kidneys, opens the bowels and makes over the vitiated blood into a pure, vitalizing, and restorative fluid.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Cuticura and Cuticura Soaps.

The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is assisted in curing all humors that appear upon the surface by CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, which arrests all external symptoms of disease, eats away dead skin and flesh, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, heals ulcers, sores and wounds, and reproduces and beautifies the hair by allaying heat and irritation. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid and is a natural Hair Dressing. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, prepared from CUTICURA, for cleansing diseased surfaces, healing, softening, refreshing and beautifying the skin, is invaluable. It is a toilet, bath and nursery luxury. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP is the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, and is extravagantly praised by gentlemen.

WONDERFUL CURES
Performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

What cures of Blood and Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair can compare with those of the Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, state Senator of Massachusetts; Alderman Tucker, Boston; S. A. Steele, Esq., Chicago; F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, and many others, details of which may be found in future editions of this paper?

CUTICURA REMEDIES
For all Blood Humors,

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake; in bars, for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

A union of Electricity and Healing Balsams are ten times more powerful than the best porous plaster for relieving Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, Cramps and prevent Ague and Malaria. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Porous Plasters. 25 cents.
451 apr21—d1y wed sun &wkyly nx rd mat A

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
MONROE, LA., April 10, 1880.

Proposals will be received until the fifth day of June, next, for the work of construction and extension of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, from Cottonport (west bank of Ouachita river, opposite Monroe,) to Arcadia, forty-seven miles west.

Proposals may be made for the entire work, viz: Grubbing and Clearing, Earthwork, Bridging, Cross-ties, and Track-laying; or bids submitted for Grubbing and Clearing and Earthwork, in sections of five, ten and fifteen miles, and separate proposals for Bridging or Cross-ties. Maps and profile of the line. Plan and specifications for Bridging, may be seen at the Company's office Monroe.

PAYMENTS

as the work progresses, monthly payments in cash, (less twenty per cent. retained until completion of contract) will be made upon Engineers' certificate. Address J. W. GREEN,
General Manager.
472 apr21—d tiljun5 sun wed

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Grocers & Commission Merchants
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Enquire for a small book called

'THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.'

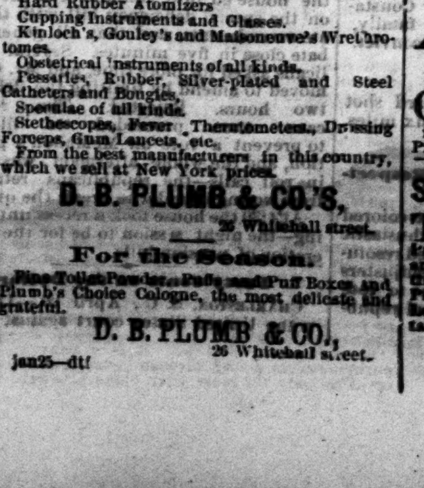
It may be the mistake of your life not to do so

If your Druggist cannot supply it, send to the undersigned and it will be mailed to you in a sealed envelope.

IT IS FREE TO ALL.

For further information address

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMP'Y,
Key Box 3,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
apr16—dtf



In addition to our stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

We have this week received another supply, among which are
Amputating Cases, full sets,
Steam Atomizers for throat diseases.
Hard Rubber Atomizers
Cupping Instruments and Glasses,
Kinloch's, Gouley's and Maisonneuve's Wrethrotomes.
Obstetrical Instruments of all kinds,
Pessaries, Rubber, Silver-plated and Steel Catheters and Bougies,
Speculae of all kinds.
Stethescopes, Fever Thermometers, Dressing Forceps, Gum Lancets, etc.
From the best manufacturers in this country, which we sell at New York prices.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S,
26 Whitehall street.

For the Season.

Fine Toilet Powder, Puffs and Puff Boxes and Plumb's Choice Cologne, the most delicate and grateful.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
jan25—dtf 26 Whitehall street.

INSURANCE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:

THE IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y, (OF LONDON), Established 1803.	THE NORTHERN Assurance Company, (OF LONDON.) Established 1836.

Semi-Annual Statement (for the six months ending December 31, 1879,)
OF THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London, England

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock or Guaranteed Capital	$8,000,000 00
Amount of Capital actually paid up in cash	3,500,000 00

ASSETS—U. S. Branch.		LIABILITIES—U. S. Branch.	
Real Estate	$160,000 00	Amount of unpaid losses due and becoming due	$ 32,543 00
United States Bonds, market value	655,910 00	Amount of unearned Premiums	221,614 00
Bonds of various States	34,259 00	Return Premiums due	7,607 00
Cash in Bank	27,835 00	SURPLUS beyond capital and all other Liabilities	667,136 00
Cash in office	175 00		
Gross Premiums in course of collection	50,711 00		
Total Assets—U. S. Branch	$928,900 00	Total Liabilities—U. S. Branch	$928,900 00

INCOME (for the year)—U. S. Branch.		EXPENDITURES (for the year)—U. S. Branch.	
Net Premiums	$409,321 00	Net amount paid for losses	$291,3[illegible]3 00
Interest	31,292 00	Commissions and Brokerage	6[illegible]3 9 00
Rents	15,2[illegible] 00	Salaries	26,6[illegible]6 00
		Taxes	14,074 00
		All other expenses	24,839 00
	$[illegible]5,887 00		$423,271 00

To amount Premiums received in U. S. from organization to date	$7,4[illegible]3,516 00
Total amount Losses paid in U. S. from organization to date	5,141,737 00

Semi-Annual Statement (for the six months ending December 31, 1879),
OF THE

Northern Assurance Co., of London, England

CAPITAL.

Amount of Joint Stock or Guaranteed Capital	$15,000,000 00
Amount of Capital actually paid up in cash	750,000 00

ASSETS—U. S. Branch.		LIABILITIES—U. S. Branch.	
United States Bonds, market value	$676,125 00	Amount of unpaid losses due or becoming due	$ 28,050 00
Cash in Bank	27,835 00	Amount of unearned Premiums	220,652 00
Cash in office	175 00	Return Premiums due	7,607 00
Gross Premiums in course of collection	50,711 00	SURPLUS beyond Capital and all other Liabilities	498,537 00
Total Assets—U. S. Branch	$754,846 00	Total Assets—U. S. Branch	$754,846 00

INCOME (for the year)—U. S. Branch.		EXPENDITURES (for the year)—U. S. Branch.	
Net Premiums	$109,382 00	Net amount paid for losses	$290,326 00
Interest	29,153 00	Commissions and Brokerage	69,359 00
		Salaries	26,686 00
		Taxes	14,074 00
		All other expenses	22,719 00
	$138,535 00		$423,164 00

Total amount of Premiums received in U. S. from organization to date	$1,531,815 00
Total amount of losses paid in U. S. from organization to date	699,227 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
County of New York. }

Richard D. Alliger, Resident Manager of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, and of the Northern Assurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the above described officer of said Companies, and that on the thirty-first day of December last, all of the above described assets were the absolute property of said Companies free and clear from any liens or claims thereon; except as above stated; and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed and by him subscribed, are a full and correct exhibit of the liabilities and of the income and expenditures and of the general condition and affairs of the said Companies on the said thirty-first day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of his information, knowledge and belief. R. D. ALLIGER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day January, A. D., 1880.
CHAS. NETTLETON, Commissioner for Georgia in New York.

ROMARE, PERDUE & EGLESTON, Agents,
No. 41 Broad, corner Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
apr21—d1t

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

1880.

This Spring more than ever the public will appreciate the effort of the FAMOUS NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE. We are constantly waging war on high prices. Clothing has advanced, but wages not in the same proportion. To pay the prices some dealers ask is ruination. Go to the famous New York Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street, where you can get dressed from head to foot, in the best goods the market affords, at LIVING PRICES.
661 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2d pg

CLOTHING.

A. B. Andrews & Co.
OFFER IN LATEST STYLES OF
CLOTHING,
NECK-WEAR, UNDERWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, SCARF PINS and RINGS. A full line at low prices. Nobby ALL-WOOL Business Suits $10.00 to $15.00. Our $1.00 Shirt is the best made.
A. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
489 mar27—d1m 2d pg 16 Whitehall street

DR. CASE'S REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
TONIC
RADICAL REGULATOR
FOR
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT
AND DISEASES OF
THE BLOOD.
AN ELEGANT COMPOUND OF
EUCALYPTUS, PODOPHYLLIN, SARSAPARILLA, WITCH-HAZEL AND HOPS.
It is Tonic, Anti-Bilious, Alterative and Resolvent,
SINGLE BOTTLE, LARGE SIZE, 50 CENTS.
Sold by Agents, Druggists and Storekeepers.
DR. M. W. CASE, Sole Proprietor,
Office, and Laboratory and Sales Depot, 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. B. PLUMB & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
270 aug19—dcowly wed sat &weowly B

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1880—120th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.
Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama St., Atlanta.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.
278 apr13—d&w4w nx read mat 1st u hd lot

JOEL HURT. E. P. PORCHER
JOEL HURT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
AND
Insurance Agents,
No. 44 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
405 apr18—d1w

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FINE STRAW HATS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At New York Prices
SCHINDLER & ABRAHAM,
10 Whitehall Street.

ORDERS SOLICITED—NEW YORK JOBBING Prices Guaranteed to Merchants.
P228 apr11—d2w

Saw Mill Men in Convention.

THE ALABAMA LUMBER ASSOCIATION will meet in Birmingham on the 5th May. Proprietors of Saw Mills in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, are invited to attend the meeting of the Association, in order that a paying Tariff of Prices may be established throughout the Long Leaf Yellow Pine section, and such other action taken as will promote the Saw-milling interests.
R. B. KYLE,
President Alabama Lumber Association.
April 6th, 1880. 259 apr14—d1w

LAW CARDS.

JAMES G. ZACHRY,
(Of Georgia,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
References—J. B. Gordon, B. H. Hill, O. A. Lochrane, A. R. Lawton. 485 mar26—d11m

G. T. BARTLETT, C. L. BARTLETT,
of Monticello, of Macon, Ga.
G. T. & C. L. BARTLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Practice in Macon and Ocmulgee Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only.
341 mar18—d5m

T. J. HOOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
6¼ Whitehall Street, James' Bank Block, Room No. 6,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Collections a specialty and made throughout the State per a Collecting Agency. Prompt remittances. Will practice in all the Courts.
255 mar14—dtf

P. J. HODGE. E. M. HODGE
HODGE & HODGE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
2 3 mar11—dtf

WM. T. TRIPPE,
ATTORNEY.
Collections and Commercial Law
EXCLUSIVELY.
7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Collections made throughout the State.
258 jan13—d6mo top col

E. N. BROYLES. ALEX. S. JONES
BROYLES & JONES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets.
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.
878 dec16—dtf

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.
J. B. ESTES & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

JNO. MILLEDGE. WM. A. HAYGOOD
MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
590 aug. '79 d1y

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS
Apollinaris
ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000.
7 5 apr14—d2m wed sat sun

Westminster Hotel.
16TH STREET, EAST OF UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
Unsurpassed In All Its Appointments.
THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
83 mar17—d3m wed fri sun

BEST JOHN RUSSELL & CO. GREEN RIVER WORKS. CUTLERY
344 jan17—d3m 2taw sat wed

SEE THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

FOR SALE.

WE MUST CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE Stock of Groceries, etc., by the first of May and will sell regardless of cost. This is positive and no humbug. Convince yourself. Benjamin Bros., 38 Whitehall. 457 apr21—2t

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best Weekly papers in the State. Terms and price reasonable. Address P. O. Box D., Athens, Georgia. apr21—dtf

GENUINE BARGAINS—A RARE CHANCE on account of a change in business. We offer our entire stock of Teas, Coffees and Groceries generally regardless of cost. Must be closed out by the first of May. Benjamin Bros., 38 Whitehall. 457 apr21—2t.

POTATO PLANTS FOR THE MILLION. C. J. Kicklighter, 101 Whitehall Street. 451 apr21—1t.

DEMOCRACY EXAMINED BY J. NORcross for 10 cents a copy, at Phillips & Crew's and Lynch & Thornton's. 376 apr14—

FOR SALE—PLANTERS NEEDING COTTON Seed for Planting, can be supplied the best varieties by the producers, J. H. & H. F. Jones, Herndon, Ga. 331 apr8—dtf

HUDNUTS GRITS 25 BBLS AT $3.75 PER Bbl at Benjamin Bros, 38 Whitehall. 456 apr21—2t.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF PERSONAL PROPerty, consisting of Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Buggies, Carriage, Farming Tools, etc.; also, two sets of Mill Stones, Belts, shafting, Pulleys and other Machinery, Bone Mill, Cotton Seed Huller, etc. All belonging to the estate of John M. C. Reed, deceased. Call on me at the late residence of Colonel Reed, on the McDonough road, 2½ miles from Atlanta. Lethe A. Reed, Executrix. April 10, 1880. 279 apr14—d&w wed sun

NEARLY NEW SODA FOUNTAIN WITH four holders and Generator, Mathew's make, for sale at H. Franklin's Stove business, corner Hunter and Broad streets. 336 apr16—d1w

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW MORE HANDS to trim Hats and Bonnets. J. & er, Robinson & Thomas, No. 12 Decatur St. April 20, 1880. 453 apr 21—1t

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF Milk Dairy. Name wages expected. Board. Home furnished. Location three miles from Augusta, Ga., on Georgia railroad. Address J. M. Anderson, 10 Jackson St., Augusta, Ga. 454 apr21—t.

MILLINERS WANTED.—ADDRESS MRS. T. B. Williams, Rome, Georgia, stating experience, by whom last employed, terms, etc. 434 apr20—d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FRONT OFFICE, CORNER Alabama and Broad streets. Apply to Lorentz & Rittler. 000 apr21—2t

FOR RENT—CORNER STORE AND BASEment in Opera-house block. For sale, 20 fine benches fit for churches or schools. Apply to L. DeGive, opera-house. 835 nov30—dtf sun wed

FOR RENT—STORE No. 53 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street. 71 dec6—dtf

AUCTION SALES.

LOST.

STRAYED ON SATURDAY LAST A LARGE Sorrel Mare, 3 white feet, and a scar on one of her hips. Recovery of same will be properly rewarded. D. H. Dougherty. 443 apr20—1t

Atlanta Health Institute
ELECTRICITY, MOVEMENTS, WATER-CURE.
178 West Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS IS THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE South where all kinds of Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. All healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence—together with MACHINE-MOVEMENTS, Electricity, etc., are here scientifically applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS and TEMPERAMENT of each patient. No EMPIRIC or ROUTINE practice pursued—and no DRUG MEDICINES used in treating the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN-DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are here treated with greater success than by any other process of treatment known. Treatment especial boon for Invalid Ladies. Exclusive Lady's Department—in charge of experienced Lady Physician. Institute beautifully situated upon one of the most elevated and healthful positions in Atlanta. Street Cars run by the door every half hour. For Catalogue and further information address either Dr. U. O. ROBERTSON,
Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
sep10 d1y wed fri sun 2dorthp Atlanta, Ga.

THE MINIMIZED HARNESS
INVENTED BY D. F. D. THURMAN



PERFECT WITH ONLY AN OPEN COLLAR AND A Belly-band.

Enclose one or two one cent stamps and address MINIMIZED HARNESS.
Office, 211 North 13th Street,
317 apr17—d&w1m ST. LOUIS, MO.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,
ATLANTA, GA., April 15, 1880.

1ST. The maximum rate for freights for the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad is hereby fixed at (20) twenty per centum above the Standard Freight Tariff.

2. For the Central Railroad and Banking Company at (20) twenty per centum above the Standard Freight Tariff, except on cotton which remains at Standard Rates.

3. For the Upson County R. R. at (50) fifty per centum above Standard Freight Tariff for freights and for passenger tariff rates (1) one cent per mile can be added to its full rate and one half (½) cent to half rates.

4. Inasmuch as the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company entertain doubts as to their right under the provisions of their charter to charge the Standard Freight Rates prescribed by the Commission for short distances, it is ordered that Rule 6 (six) be so relaxed in its operation as not to require that company to reduce along the entire line by reason of reduction on such short distances.

5. The following changes have been adopted in the Standard Freight Tariff viz: The columns of rates for Class J—Cotton— and Class K—Fertilizers—shall be as follows:

Distances	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
J Cents	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
K Cents	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9½	9½	10
Dist	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
J Cents	31	32	33	34	35	35	36	36	37	37
K Cts	10	10½	10½	11	11	12	12	13	13	13
Dist	210	220	250	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
J Cents	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42
K Cents	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16
Distances		310		320		330		340		350
J Cents		43		43		44		44		45
K Cents		17		17		17		17		17

6. The following addition is made to Sleeping Car Berths, provided, however, that for a lower berth, with the upper berth not lowered the fare may be not exceeding $1 50 for 150 miles or less and for distances between 150 and 200 miles, not exceeding $2.00

By order of the Board:
R. A. BACON, JAMES M. SMITH,
Secretary. Chairman.
300 apr14—d1m4w wed

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 29, 1880.

Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880,

A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:

Leave Covington	8 00 a m
Leave Conyers	8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia	8 46 a m
Leave Stone Mountain	9 08 a m
Leave Clarkston	9 20 a m
Leave Decatur	9 35 a m
Arrive Atlanta	10 00 a m
Leave Atlanta	1 00 p m
Leave Decatur	1 31 p m
Leave Clarkston	1 46 p m
Leave Stone Mountain	2 16 p m
Leave Lithonia	2 48 p m
Leave Conyers	3 10 p m
Arrive Covington	3 45 p m

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Lithonia papers at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy.
624 jan30—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TRIPOD & FINE,
SIGN, FRESCO & HOUSE PAINTERS,
2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
543 mar28—dtf

FAY & JOHN ROSER,
ARCHITECTS,
19½ S. BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA
120 mar7—d1m

DRS. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, Room No. 2, in J. T. Grant's Building, over Austell & Mangum, Broad street, cor. Marietta.
Special attention given to the treatment of Malarial and Chronic Diseases of Females and Children, by J. T. Warnock. 365 feb18—dtf

TRAMMELL HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
J. G. TRAMMELL, Proprietor.
Late of the Piedmont House, Gainesville, Ga. This House is within fifty steps of Depot. Porters always at trains. mar5—d1 6t

IT WAS ONLY A MATCH.

But It Proved the Destruction of an Entire City.

Some Historic Incidents Showing How Little Matters Bring About Great Disasters.

And Their Practical and Valuable Application to the Benefit of All.

Suggestions of Special Interest to the Unhappy and Suffering.

A MISPRONOUNCED word of command led to the slaughter of the "Gallant Six Hundred" at Balaklava. A slight error of information left Napoleon ignorant of the sunken road at Waterloo; lost him the field on which his destiny depended, and changed the whole map of Europe. It was only a match, but it laid a whole city in ashes and thousands of families were rendered homeless. Only a trifle, but it may cost a life!

Trifles make up both happiness and misery, and control the destinies of our lives. They decide whether we shall be joyous and healthful or despondent and miserable. Some people feel unaccountably tired, and their friends say "they are becoming stupid or lazy." They realize this is not true, but cannot account for the unusual lassitude. Other individuals have continuous headaches, and wonder what they have eaten to cause such pain. There are still another class who have transient pains in different parts of the body, especially in the limbs and back, and they, too, fail to understand the reason. The cause in each case is the same; it is simple; it can be removed. But unless removed, and that promptly, the most serious consequences are certain to follow. Whenever a person has the symptoms above noticed there is something the matter with the kidneys. The one who is suffering may not know it, but it is so. It is only a short time since it has been discovered that most ailments arise from disordered kidneys, although it has been known for years that the most virulent, painful, and fatal diseases are those which originate in these organs. Fully one-half the American people, although apparently well, have something disordered about their kidneys which they do not realize, but which is sapping the life. It is refreshing to know that a recent discovery, being the only Kidney-leaf extract ever produced, will absolutely relieve and cure all forms of complaint arising from disordered kidneys. It is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and is unquestionably the purest, best, and most certain remedy ever brought before the public. It is for sale by druggists in all parts of the land, and, unlike any other remedy ever before produced, is infallible. Every statement above made is scientific truth, and advanced thinkers and all who value the blessings of health cannot afford to ignore them.

150 apr7—d3m wed top col nx rd mat B

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Pills are an immediate stimulus for a **Torpid Liver**, and cure **Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague**, and are useful at times in nearly all diseases to cause a free and regular action of the Bowels. The best antidote for all **Malarial Poison.** Price, **25 cents a Box.**

Warner's Safe Nervine quickly gives **Rest and Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache and Neuralgia, Prevents Epileptic Fits**, and is the best remedy for **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drinking, over-work, mental shocks, and other causes.



It relieves the pains of all diseases and is never injurious to the system. The best of all Nervines. Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50 cts. and $1.**

☞ WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H.H. Warner & Co. Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ Send for pamphlet and testimonials.

658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri &wky24m A

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA.

ROSADALIS Cures Rheumatism.

ROSADALIS Cures Syphilis.

ROSADALIS Cures Malaria.

ROSADALIS Cures Nervous Debility.

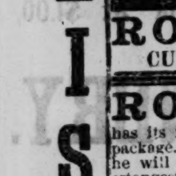
ROSADALIS CURES CONSUMPTION.

ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent **Blood Purifier.** ROSADALIS is sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.

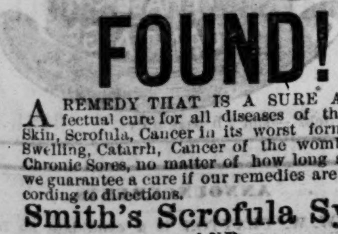
600 mar5—d1yeow fri sun wed &wkyeowly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK **English Remedy**, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing **THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.**, No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta at Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR. [284 oct11—d&w





FOUND!

A REMEDY THAT IS A SURE AND EFFECTUAL cure for all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all Chronic Sores, no matter of how long standing; we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup AND Star Curine.

With these two medicines combined, we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup

is an internal remedy, one of the best blood purifiers now known to the American people.

Star Curine

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are well acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases do not think your case will get well without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies, the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine

Read the following certificates:

January 19, 1879.

Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen: This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several old chronic cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore Legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,
R. HARTMAN & Co.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta.

202 feb11—dtf wed fri sun

STEPHENS TO GORDON.

What He Has to Say in Defense of His Course.

Mr. Stephens begins his reply to General Gordon's letter by introducing a dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION about Dr. Casey's application for the census supervisorship and with other matter that has already been published, including two letters from Senators Morgan and Harris. He then says:

These two senators say that when General Gordon charged me with complications between McWhorter and Casey, and I denied it, that he did say, "Take care, Mr. Stephens, the records are close at hand." I had averred that nothing of this sort had occurred—that is, that General Gordon had said to me on my denial of his charge, "Beware," or "Take care, the records are close at hand" or anything of the sort. These senators say General Gordon did so reply to me. Be it so. Other persons in the room assure me they did not so understand it. But I shall go into no squabble on this point by producing contrary letters. Men often disagree in their recollections of important facts in conversations, as well as of actions. This is almost daily seen, not only in private transactions, but in the court-house, where questions of life and death are involved, in legislative halls and in religious assemblies of the highest order. What I say in answer is, if General Gordon made any such statement as "Beware," or "Take care, Mr. Stephens, I have the records at hand," I did not hear it. But waiving questions as to the accuracy of memory and the array of testimony in this case, there is quite enough, and more than enough, in their statements for my vindication even if he did make this reply without my hearing it. The real issue between General Gordon and myself is not what was said in the committee room, but the fact of my complication as charged. General Gordon, by the publication of these letters, virtually avows the truth if not the authorship, of the telegram to THE CONSTITUTION. By his own testimony he establishes the fact that he did say to me, whether I heard it or not that I had so complicated myself between Casey and McWhorter, and that he had the proof at hand to establish it. Now, then, this depends not upon recollections or the frailty of memories. That issue dwindles into insignificance. The great one—the real one—is, was I in any degree whatever complicated between McWhorter and Casey? Did I "leave my life-long friend on the wayside?" This is the substantial and practical issue between General Gordon and myself. He says he told me he had the proof—record proof—that I was so complicated. Then let him produce it. That will settle the question. I defy its production.

Another of the "positive statements" of mine which General Gordon assumes to disprove is in these words:

"When General Gordon agreed with General Walker that it was a fair and just distribution of these appointments to give two of them to the democrats and three to the republicans, and this agreement had been acted upon by the appointment of the two democrats—Clifton in the third and Harris in the fifth—this, of course, settled the matter of the political character of the supervisors of the first, second and fourth districts. They must, according to the agreement, be republicans. The remarks that General Gordon made in the senate census committee, about having Mr. Simmons rejected with a view of getting Mr. Griffin, a democrat, or my friend, Colonel Mark W. Johnson, looked upon as entirely illusory. According to the agreement and understanding between General Gordon and General Waker, two only of the districts were to be filled by democrats."

This statement of General Gordon characterizes as "another instance of those strange aberrations of intellect into which Mr. Stephens is too often betrayed by the intensity of his prejudices!" A singular expression, this, indeed, coming from one who has so recently, to say nothing of former occasions, passed through the painful ordeal of apologizing for extravagance of language used in the heat of passion or prejudice, with an application of it to one who has never in his life been subjected to such a humiliation! Mirabile dictu!

"Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he has grown so great!"

What has so puffed him up with empty vanity and arrogant insolence? Is it the Southdown mutton from his sheep ranche established by means received from a source so questionable? According to the ancients, "beef genders bile," while "mutton produces gaseous inflations."

But to make good his assertion against me of "intellectual aberrations," he produces two letters from General Walker, which I reproduce in full, just as they appeared in his communication, dates and all. We shall see what comes of them:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Census Office, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1880.—Dear General Gordon: Your note of yesterday is received. In reply, I would say that at no time was there any agreement between us as to the manner in which the five supervisors to be appointed in Georgia should be divided as to political affiliations, nor was the matter ever the subject of conference between us. I simply announced to you, as a thing determined upon, that of the five, three would be republicans and two democrats. You remarked that you would have preferred that the proportion should be reversed—that is that there should be three democrats and two republicans, but that it was a matter for the executive to decide.

"This was upon the occasion when you called to urge the appointment of Dr. Casey, of the second district. Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS A. WALKER,
"Superintendent of Census.
"Hon. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senate."

"WASHINGTON, March 14, 1880.—Dear General Gordon: In response to your letter of the 13th instant, I take pleasure in saying that no one at the capital urged Dr. Casey's appointment more actively or zealously than yourself; that you urged his appointment, alone, in the second census district, confining your recommendation to him exclusively, so far as my knowledge or belief extends; and lastly, that I did not, so far I recollect, at any time ask you to ascertain Mr. Stephens's wishes respecting the appointment of supervisor in that district, or request you to confer with Mr. Stephens for that or any other purpose.

"I may add, beyond the scope of your inquiry, that, from first to last of our conversations respecting the appointments to be made in Georgia, I derived the impression that you desired the appointment of Dr. Casey more than that of any other gentleman in any district of the district, and that if it had rested with you, Dr. Casey would have been appointed in preference to any other person.

"It had, however, at an early date been determined to appoint a republican in that state, and I so informed you. Very truly yours,

"FRANCIS A. WALKER."

There is something quite notable in the dates as well as the substance of these letters. The first in order—though not in date—written on the 2d instant, is produced with quite a confident air to overthrow and demolish what I had said about the necessary consequent result as to the political character of the supervisors in the several districts in Georgia after what had occurred between General Gordon and General Walker touching the number of the democratic and republican supervisors to be appointed, and their action upon it. General Walker very distinctly says there was no "agreement" between General Gordon and him on this subject, or even any "conference," and yet his letter shows that did occur between them which I very properly characterized as an "agreement" He says he simply announced as a thing determined upon that of the five, three would be republicans and two democrats, and that General Gordon remarked that he would have preferred that the appointments should be reversed—that is, that there should be three democrats and two republicans—but "that it was a matter for the executive to decide." He yielded and acted upon this basis. Does not this show something like a "conference?" A "conference" signifies conversation or talking over, and comparing ideas between two or more upon any matter. General Walker, according to his own letter, shows that he and General Gordon did confer upon the subject—talked it over—and the end arrived at was that there was to be two democrats and three republicans, though General Gordon would have preferred it otherwise. On this basis, or understanding, or conclusion after conference, call it what you may, General Gordon acted in the selection of the two democratic nominees, Clifton and Harris, whom he pressed upon Walker. An "agreement" does not necessarily signify a bargain or trade. It is simply that accord of minds in human action which brings two or more persons into mutual co-operation upon any settled basis. When, therefore, after Walker's determination was announced, whether by "agreement" or not, that there were but two democrats to be appointed in Georgia, and General Gordon had through his influence, according to the telegram sent by one of his friends, secured these two appointments to Clifton and Harris, this utterly precluded the possibility of the appointment of Casey. This is what I asserted, and this very logical conclusion is the upshot of my "intellectual aberration," so grandiloquently and superciliously announced by General Gordon.

There is something very singular about the second letter of General Walker as produced by General Gordon. It was written on the 14th of March in reply to one from General Gordon on the 13th. What could have been the cause of that correspondence? This was before I had said anything about an "agreement." It was before I had ever heard of anybody questioning General Gordon's having recommended Dr. Casey, and long before my letter or anything from me was published giving any account of his visit to my room. What was the motive for his early attempt to secure proof that he had recommended Casey? Who had ever questioned it? Was Banquo's ghost hanting him? Or was he, like Lady Macbeth, trying to wash out the blood-stains of Casey's slaughter by the appointment of Clifton and Harris, even before there was any discovery of the foul deed? Another singular feature of this letter of General Walker, thus produced by General Gordon for the extinguishment of my defense against the charge of having "left a life long friend on the wayside," is that General Walker distinctly says that he "had at an early date determined to appoint a republican in that district," and had so informed General Gordon. It appears to me in the "aberrations of my intellect," somewhat extraordinary that General Gordon should have produced these letters to prove my infidelity to Dr. Casey, or his earnest efforts to secure his appointment, even up to the day that he called, as he said, with his carriage, for me to go and secure his appointment. General Walker says he told General Gordon at an early date that he was going to appoint a republican in Casey's district. This is a matter between General Gordon and General Walker. I know General Walker did not tell me so as late as the 10th of November, when I called to see him in relation to these appointments. He told me he had not taken up the question as to the appointments in the several districts. When I asked him specially about my district, he said expressly that he had not considered the political character or individual merits of any of the applicants, and should not take up this question until early in January. But if it be true that General Walker did at an early date—say even early in January—tell General Gordon that he had determined to appoint a republican in our district, and General Gordon admits by the production of the letter that it is true, then why did he go through the farce of calling on me when he did about the time the appointments were being made to go and try to get Casey appointed? This was certainly worse than a "fool's errand." General Walker's letter shows that it was impossible to do what General Gordon proposed to do. How, too, does this statement consist with that of General Gordon, in the Williams telegram, that General Walker told him the day he called to see me that he intended to appoint either Casey or McWhorter in the second district? General Walker says he did not ask General Gordon to consult with me upon the subject. This is another matter between General Gordon and General Walker. I only know what General Gordon told me. This I do know as well as I know anything.

General Morgan says in his note that General Gordon stated to me in the committee room that he had delivered my message to General Walker, but that it was unavailing, and that Mr. McWhorter was appointed. I have no recollection of his stating any such thing to me in the committee room. If I had heard any such thing I should certainly have asked him why he did not come back and let me know it. I had told him distinctly to say to General Walker that Casey was my first recommendation and my last. How, now, in the face of this showing, could General Gordon give countenance to the telegram to the Savannah News that through his and Colonel Nicholls's influence, Harris and Clifton, the two democrats, were appointed, and that McWhorter, republican, was my choice for the second district? And how, in the face of all these facts, could General Gordon countenance, sanction, or even fail to deny (as he has done) the correctness of the telegram of "C. H. W." to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION that "the inwardness" of the altercation between me and him in the census committee room was that I had "left my life-long friend, Dr. Casey, on the wayside," and that I had declined to go with him to have Casey appointed because of my complications with McWhorter.

A few words in conclusion. These will be in reply, briefly, to those newspaper assaults which have been made upon me in my district about my being an autocrat and setting myself up as a dictator, and that I do not consult the wishes of the people I represent in my action here. To such charges I now simply say I think they are unjust. When or where did I ever assume the character of autocrat or dictator? When or where have I ever neglected the interests of my constituents. I have been in congress now nearly twenty-four years. It is true that during this long period I have, in the discharge of my public duties, been governed solely by my own judgment as to the best way of guarding and protecting their rights and interests. I have never yet written home to know what any editor or other person thought of it. It was my business to know my duty; at least, I so regarded it. I have often been bitterly assailed and denounced for my course by the public press for the time being, but never have the people failed to sustain me at the polls after a full hearing upon the hustings. I have often said that I hold my position in the house from no objects of personal aspiration or ambition, and that I would not hold it a day longer than I saw a hopeful prospect of doing good to the country. I now repeat it. How early the day may come when this prospect shall be extinguished, time and events must disclose. But one thing all who are thus assailing me may rely upon, and that is that I shall never be induced to abandon my position by their unjust attacks, misrepresentations or vituperations.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

From a Well-known Citizen of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 1, 1880.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York—Gentlemen: I have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with the greatest satisfaction. It is the only remedy I have ever used that I can recommend to my friends, as it has cured me of Bright's Disease of long standing, after having visited the White Sulphur springs of Virginia, and trying innumerable so-called "remedies" of the day. Having resided here for forty-seven years, my friends will be glad to see this statement. The discoverer is, indeed, a public benefactor.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON,
1,491 Wabash avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

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THE SKIN.

Personal Beauty Dependent on Healthy Skin and Scalp.

Some of the Tortures Inflicted by Skin Diseases.

Impure Blood the Cause of much Suffering.

How to Preserve and how to Treat the Skin.

A Popular Treatise on the Skin in Health and Disease.

A FAIR skin, with a wholesome complexion and luxuriant tresses, is the secret of personal beauty. It indicates the purity of the system, the perfect mechanism of the interior. The presence of hereditary blood poison or humor is first manifested on the skin; on the other hand, the healthy skin, soft, pliant, and beautiful, not only affords the utmost gratification to the possessor, but shows to the world the purity of the blood and the regularity of the bodily functions.

A healthy system, with physical beauty and a fair exterior, is an inheritance never too highly valued. Whatever tends to their restoration, when injured or in jeopardy from disease or want of care, is worthy of careful consideration. The importance of health is self-evident; the power, force, and attraction of beauty is too apparent for ridicule; its preservation is a subject of vital importance.

A lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions or loss of hair, in order to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, would gladly exchange the disfigurations that now scar her otherwise handsome face, hands, or head, for other and less conspicuous troubles of greater severity and of a more dangerous character. Many an estimable life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. The afflicted lady imagines that every one sees and comments upon her looks. She avoids society and public places and endeavors to hide her misery in seclusion. The struggle to improve her appearance is constantly renewed. No remedy promising relief is too repulsive or dangerous.

ARSENIC AND MERCURY,

the most deadly of poisons, are freely administered externally and internally until the system groans beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry. Slight skin-blemishes produce this effect. When to the embittered mind is added the acute bodily suffering attending the more serious cutaneous afflictions, the torture is unendurable. The burning heat, inflammation, itching, and pain impel the sufferer to prefer the rest of oblivion. To the medical practitioner the fact is well known and too frequently observed that suffering patients tear and rend their flesh seeking a vain relief.

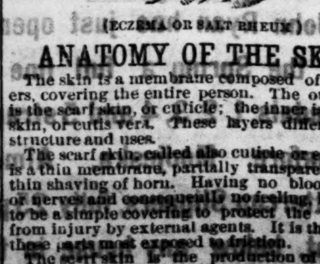
Some of these agencies which imperil personal beauty and even destroy the human form divine, spring from deep-seated blood poisons contracted, or more often inherited by the innocent victim from remote ancestors whose "sins have visited their children unto the third and fourth generation." The physician often fails to alleviate the torture, for medical skill is at fault in the cure, and the grave is the welcome refuge for these sufferers. The names of such hideous diseases disfigure the page and shock the ear, even in the milder form of salt-rheum, tetter, ring worm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, and scald-head. These are all outward manifestations of blood poison.

There are humors which float in the blood concealed from observation, and known only from their fatal and insidious undermining of the general health, which sap the very fountain of life. The

HEREDITARY BLOOD POISON

develops in the delicate tissues of the brain mental weaknesses and infirmities, idiocy and insanity. It enlarges the glands of the throat, corrodes the fine membranes, and impairs the sense of smell and taste. It destroys the lungs or fills them with tuberculous secretions. It eats away the coating of the stomach, enlarges the liver, clogs the kidneys, and preys on the whole alimentary canal. The muscles it contracts and renders powerless with rheumatism, while the secretions of the joints, abnormal from its effects, cause the painful and direful gout. No family in the land is too humble to escape its ravages; no blood in America so blue and so pure as to be free from anxious care for its preservation.

With a view to impart some important and useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin and hair, and on the proper treatment of them when diseased, as well as to trace the source of skin diseases to a vitiated condition of the blood, the results of a practical and thorough investigation of the subject have been reduced to a popular form. A kind and overruling Providence has decreed that all the ills the human flesh is heir to can be prevented, alleviated or banished by the ingenuity or science of man.



(ECZEMA OR SALT RHEUM.)

ANATOMY OF THE SKIN.

The skin is a membrane composed of two layers, covering the entire person. The outer layer is the scarf skin, or cuticle; the inner is the true skin, or cutis vera. These layers differ in their structure and uses.

The scarf skin, called also cuticle or epidermis, is a thin membrane, partially transparent, like a thin shaving of horn. Having no blood vessels or nerves and consequently no feeling, it appears to be a simple covering to protect the true skin from injury by external agents. It is thickest on these parts most exposed to friction.

The scarf skin is the production of the true skin, an exudation from it in the form of a fluid, which is spread out as a thin layer, and dries up into flattened scales. The cuticle is composed chiefly of these scales, and is constantly being rubbed off as such, while new layers are forming underneath.

The lower, softer, and newly formed layers of the scarf skin are the seat of color. In this part the cells contain a pigment, incorporated with the elementary granules, which gives to the various races their several shades of color. The depth of the hue is dependent on the amount of this coloring matter.

The true skin, which is called the cutis vera, or corium, is a kind of web woven into small fibres collected into strands. In the upper portion the web is compact firm, but grows coarser below. Connected with its under surface is a fibrous web, in which the fat is deposited. Upon its upper surface is the sensitive or papillary layer, composed of blood vessels and nerves doubled into loops, which give little prominences, called papillæ. Our illustration very well describes our meaning. The

ARTERIES, VEINS AND NERVES

are spreading over the true skin in great numbers so profusely that it is impossible to find a place unpierced with the point of a needle.

The lymphatics are very numerous in the skin, besides which there are oil glands and tubes and sweat glands and tubes. The oil glands are imbedded in the skin, and communicate with the surface by small tubes. They are the most abundant on the face, nose and ears. The sweat apparatus consists of small tubes, which pass through the true skin, and terminate its meshes at the bottom, where it coils upon itself into a kind of bundle, called the perspiratory gland. The hair and nails are appendages of the skin.

Our illustration at the head of this article gives a section of skin from the palm of the hand, and highly magnified.

a. The epidermis, showing its laminated texture and four spirally twisted perspiratory tubes which traverse it. b. The papillary layer of the derma: three tufts of papillæ are seen. c, d. The corium or the true skin; in its upper part, namely at c, being close and dense in texture; and in its deeper part, as at d, composed of strands of fibres of considerable size. e, e. Little cushions of fat, which occupy the interstices of the strands of fibres in the deep part of the corium. f. The network of the capillary vessels lying at the base of the papillæ and supplying the latter with blood by means of capillary loops, of which several are seen in the figure. g. One of the arteries conveying the blood to the capillary network; two others of the same kind in the figure. h. Two perspiratory glands with their twisted tubes. Several other glands and tubes are seen in the figure.

THE SKIN

is an organ of sensation, absorption, and secretion. It supplies us with knowledge, affords us gratification, warns us of dangerous agents, performs the office of respiration, provides for its own pliancy, regulates the temperature, both external and internal, and acts as a purifying organ of the blood. As a respiratory organ, its importance cannot be over-estimated in its influence upon the general health. It is intimately connected with the interior surfaces of the system, and the relation and sympathy between the skin and mucuous membrane is established by the fact that either in a diseased condition affects the other.

Beauty and health are dependent upon a healthy condition of the skin. The seat of cutaneous diseases, the great enemy of both, is located in the derma, or true skin, being seated in the glands, tubes, vessels, or fibres.

These glands perform an important part in the animal economy, for they secrete and produce the fatty substance which renders the skin and hair so soft and pliant. From these glands the natural oil necessary for health and comfort is conducted to the surface through minute tubes. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. They are especially abundant on the face and in the hair, supplying nature's ointment A free use of water and a suitable soap, which will hereafter be referred to, are most efficacious in keeping these organs in tone and working order and the skin free from blemish.

Another system of

GLANDS AND TUBES

secrete the moisture of the body and are called the perspiratory or sweat glands. Their peculiar functions, called sweating or perspiration, in the purification of the system and of the blood, is most essential to the general health. So important is the free and perfect action of these glands and tubes in the preservation of the health, that particular attention to them is surely rewarded by an improved physical condition. During one day the skin will discharge over two pounds of secretions, and will absorb almost an equal amount from the moisture in the atmosphere. The daily occupation, want of cleanliness and various other causes produce humorous diseases of these vessels and tubes. Their contents, instead of flowing freely, become hard and the tubes are closed, or the action of the glands is unnaturally stimulated; hence ensue many cutaneous diseases.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Although but one organ of the body, the skin is so complex a structure and so entirely dependent for the beauty and health upon the purity of the blood and other fluids of the body, that it offers a sufficient field for the life study of physicians, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that many eminent names are embalmed in medical literature for faithful service in this department of science.

Skin diseases have been divided into two classes, local and constitutional, or diseases which affect the general structure of the skin, implicating all the tissues which enter into its composition, or diseases which affect the special structure of the skin, selecting as their seat either the vessels, glands, nerves, papillæ, or special organs that produce the hair or nails. Those diseases which affect the general structure of the skin are the effects of blood poison, either acquired or inherited. This applies to the whole class of diseases, excepting scabies parasitic animals, burns, scalds, frostbite, and chilblains. It includes erythema, in its various forms, dandruff, erysipelas, rash, nettle rash, summer rash, tooth rash, wildfire rash, prurigo, tetter, psoriasis, scale, shingles, ringworm, boil, sty, carbuncle, scurvy—all traceable to blood poisons. Under this head comes lepra, lupus, scrofula, tubercles, ulcers, leprosy, syphiloderma, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, variola, varioloid and chicken-pox. The above are constitutional diseases and are deep-seated in the blood, but are the enemies of beauty.

The local diseases of the skin are seated in the vessels, the nerves, the tubes and the various glands, and are as numerous, if not so well known, dreaded and fatal as the above. Included in this list are warts, callosities, corns, varicose veins, moles, albino skin, piebald skin, tumors, tubercles, baldness, scaldhead and deformed nails.

The

TREATMENT

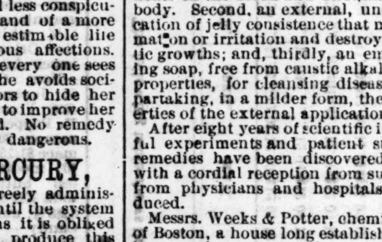
of skin diseases, from the nature of the trouble, has been constitutional and local, and has varied with the times, and the knowledge, experience, and judgment of the physician or charlatan who has had the case in charge.

The treatment is by no means uniform, even by physicians of the same school. Some apply remedies externally, some internally. In one respect there is remarkable unanimity among all practitioners of medicine, viz: that the only cure in their Pharmacopoeia is the use of the most deadly drugs and mineral poisons.

A distinguished authority, who has made a specialty of cutaneous diseases, states that in their treatment three remedies with specific properties are needed; First, an internal remedy possessing cathartic, tonic, and alterative properties, which will enable it to expel through the natural purifiers of the body, viz: the lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin, the constitutional poison which floats in the blood and circulating fluids of the body. Second, an external, unchangeable application of jelly consistence that may arrest inflammation or irritation and destroy fungus or parasitic growths; and, thirdly, an emollient and healing soap, free from caustic alkalies and irritating properties, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and partaking, in a milder form, the medicinal properties of the external application.

After eight years of scientific investigation, careful experiments and patient study, these three remedies have been discovered, and have met with a cordial reception from suffering humanity from physicians and hospitals wherever introduced.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, chemist and druggists, of Boston, a house long established and favorably known wherever American commerce has reached, are the parties to whom is due the credit of introducing to the world a discovery which has already accomplished so much and which promises to much.



(TETTER OF THE HAND.)

THESE GREAT REMEDIES

are mostly composed of substances never before used in medicine, and the claim is just that they are a great medical discovery. After a thoroughly successful trial of their merit, it is our duty, as well as pleasure, to give to the public the results, hoping thereby to lessen, as far as in our power, the great suffering caused by the diseases under consideration.

THE FIRST

of these remedies has been appropriately named Cuticura, from cutis, the skin, and cura, a cure. It possesses wonderful curative properties and may be applied to raw and inflamed surfaces without irritation or pain. It will soothe and heal the most violent inflammation, allay itching, the torture of a lifetime, and destroy fungus or unnatural growths on the skin and scalp. It will heal the ulcer and help the discharging wound to close up; it will cleanse and purify the pores of the skin and restore to healthy and regular action the glands, tubes, and vessels. It is a fresh, fragrant, soothing and healing jelly, which to be appreciated must be compared with the nauseous compounds which it supplants.

THE SECOND,

the Cuticura Medical Toilet Soap, receives its characteristic name from the remedy to which it owes its valuable healing and useful properties. It is free from caustic, alkalies, and is of a delicate, natural green color. Its emollient, soothing and healing action is the same as Cuticura, in a modified form. Aside from its medical properties, it is more valued as a toilet, bath and nursery sanative than any other soap. It cleanses, soothes, whitens and beautifies the skin, and is a natural preventive of injury to the complexion and hands from the heats of summer and the chills of winter.

An ounce of prevention is nowhere rewarded with more pounds of cure than in care of the skin, and no remedy or method is more appropriate than the Cuticura Soap. It dissolves away undue exudation of greasy matter from the oil glands, which causes the skin to shine, prevents clogging of the pores and tubes, and stimulates the circulation of the blood through the small blood vessels, giving color, freshness and beauty to the complexion, amply repaying every moment of care.

This soap is also specially prepared for shaving, and is called Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, and will be found of great value by gentlemen suffering from tender, inflamed, or diseased skin.

THE THIRD

great remedy is called the Cuticura Resolvent because of its intimate relation to Cuticura in the cure of skin and scalp diseases. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids none approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected, by chemical analysis, in the saliva, sweat, fat, and blood, showing that it has entered the blood and circulating fluids, and made the entire circuit of the human labyrinth many times. Chemical tests show it to be present in the water with which the patient has bathed on rising in the morning, which proves conclusively that it has entered and become a part of the circulating fluids, enabling it to traverse every diseased cell, tube, and vessel of the skin, and leave its wholesome constituents upon the surface of the body.

But it does more than this. It is a powerful purifying agent, acting through the great purifiers of the body, the lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin, it neutralizes and resolves away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases. It destroys microscopic insects or parasites which infest the water and air of malarial regions, and breeds many forms of skin diseases. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and perfects digestion so as to admit of a rapid increase of wholesome tissue and strength. Hence its power to eliminate from the system all the destructive elements that foster and maintain diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp.

A noted physician says: "It is now nearly a year since I first publicly indorsed the Cuticura remedies as the purest, safest, and most reliable remedies for the treatment of all forms of skin, scalp, and blood diseases with which I was acquainted. I have at this moment nothing to retract, and were it necessary to use stronger language, even at the risk of exceeding the bounds of professional etiquette, I should feel it my duty to do so." That these statements may not go forth uncorroborated, we append the following remarkable cures.

LEPRA.

I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others, leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dust-pan full of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe-nails came off, finger-nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O, my God! how I did suffer. My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, "We will try Cuticura. Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Resolvent, Cuticura and Soap. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

I have given you something of an idea of my case. Of course, during all these years of suffering I employed many different doctors at quite an expense, costing me in all not less than two thousand dollars. I will give you a few of their names: Dr. ——, now living in Iowa; Dr. ——, resident of my own town; Professor ——, of world-wide fame; Dr. ——, now living in Prescott, Ca.; Dr. ——, Watertown City, Jefferson County.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER.
HENDERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1880.

A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the aforesaid Hiram E. Carpenter, and know his condition to have been as stated. We believe his statement to be true in every particular.

L. B. SIMMONS & SON, Merchants, Henderson, N.Y.
G. A. THOMPSON, Merchant, " "
A. A. DAVIS, " "
MILLARD E. JOINER, Merchant, " "
JOHN CARPENTER, " "
A. M. LEFFINGWELL, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, " "

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Hon. William Taylor, Boston, Mass., State Senator of Massachusetts, permanently cured of a humor on the face and scalp that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years, by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the streets who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases."

ECZEMA.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress Street, Boston, February 28, 1878.

I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt-Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under the use of Cuticura. I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

ECZEMA RODENT.

I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure. Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent; spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight. Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose. After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and some SOAP, and can testify with great pleasure to the immediate effect they have had in my case, resulting in a perfect cure. The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that had ever come under their experience and practice. I recommend and highly indorse the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Yours truly,

F. H. DRAKE.
CLIFFORD ST., AND WOODWARD AVE.
DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 24, 1879.



(ALOPECIA OR FALLING OF THE HAIR.)

SALTRHEUM FOR A LIFETIME

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt-rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with salt-rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw the advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first box of CUTICURA brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly.

WILL McDONALD.
1315 BUTTERFIELD, ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1879.

IMPETIGO AND ECZEMA.

It affords me pleasure to send you the following report of a remarkable cure by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. For two years the patient had suffered with Impetigo on the face and scalp and Eczema in its worst form on the back and shoulders. For eighteen months he was under medical treatment, sometimes better and sometimes worse, but never cured. As the Impetigo increased in severity his hair began to fall off rapidly, and he was fearful that he would lose it all. Eight months ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and by perseverance and the regular application of the remedies he is now not only cured of every phase of the disease, but has a better head of hair than ever before. I am therefore enabled, by personal observation, to certify to the great curative properties of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the treatment of skin and scalp diseases. Yours truly, H. F. HOWELL.

SARNIA, CANADA, October 11 1879.

TETTER.

Mr. Robert Stewart has been a great sufferer for years with Tetter of a very aggravated form. He has received treatment from half a dozen of the best physicians in this locality with but little relief. Some time ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have helped him beyond all expectation. Also relieved a rheumatic affection of the hip, for which he is very thankful. There are other cases in this town that can give similar testimonials.

Respectfully yours,
W. V. BYARD, Druggist.
SHARON, PA., June 10, 1879.

PSORIASIS.

I have been afflicted for nineteen years with Psoriasis, and have spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and stuff they call blood purifiers. Doctors did not know what to call my disease. I would scratch nights until I scratched myself raw; then it would dry and form into scales, which would all be scratched off next night and so on. I have been completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Most respectfully,
THOMAS DELANY.
CONCORD ST., CUSTOM MILL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1879.

RINGWORM HUMOR.

I have had a Ringworm Humor, got at the barber's, for six years, which spread all over my ear, face and neck, and which itched and irritated me a good deal. I have used many remedies by advice of physicians without benefit. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have entirely cured me, taking every bit of humor off my face and leaving it as smooth as a dollar. GEORGE W. BROWN, Mason.

48 MARSHALL ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Nov. 29, 1879.

SKIN HUMOR.

I have been afflicted with a troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement. Respectfully,

S. G. BUXTON.
MILAN, MICH., July 3, 1878.

RUNNING SORES.

On the 23d of August, 1877, I had the misfortune of having my leg broken, in front of William Sterns' dry goods store, by a case of goods being thrown on me. The bone was set by a physician of this place. Upon removing the splints, sores broke out from my knee to the heel, and several physicians called it varicose veins, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After wearing out about $25 worth of different makes without any signs of any cure, I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES for the purpose, as I expressed it at the time, to be humbugged again. Before half had been used I was astonished to see the sores heal up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen. I recommended the same to a neighboring lady who had been troubled for years with a sore wrist. After using hundreds of remedies, she is completely cured. Respectfully yours,

HENRY LANDECKER.
DOVER, N. H.

SKIN HUMOR.

I commenced to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES last July. My face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the east and west. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. It has been the means of selling a great many of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country. Respectfully yours,

MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.
DECATUR, MICH., November 17, 1878.

MILK CRUST.

Last summer my sister, while visiting Boston, bought a box of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP for her little boy's head, who had the milk crust for more than two years, and for which she had tried almost everything and exhausted the skill of several physicians. The CUTICURA cured him and he is now a fine, healthy-looking boy, with a beautiful head of hair. Yours,

MRS. B. L. BOWER.
143 CLINTON ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TETTER ON THE HANDS.

Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter, and spent many a hard-earned dollar, I was given a trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that. Sometimes my heart was sore thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return my thanks.

Respectfully, ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.
LITTLETON, N. H., May 30, 1878.



(SCALD-HEAD.)

SCALD-HEAD.

Since July last I have been using the CUTICURA for Scald-Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for my years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition. Yours truly.

H. A. RAYMOND,
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
JACKSON, MICH., Dec. 20, 1878.

ALOPECIA.

A year and a half ago last July, my hair began to fall off, leaving on the back of my head a small bare spot which gradually enlarged until it measured two or three inches. Another bare spot appeared on the top of my head. My hair became so dry and lifeless, that I could pull out large quantities without feeling it. After failing to receive any benefit from other remedies, I began the use of the Cuticura remedies, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and the Resolvent internally, which in about four months' time completely reproduced my hair on every part of my scalp, and it is now as thick and strong as it ever was. Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BEAN,
Steam Fire Engine No. 6.
BOSTON, January 24, 1880.

I certify to the truth of the above,
M. B. KIMBALL, Foreman No. 6.

DANDRUFF.

For the last twenty years I have been troubled about as bad as any one I ever saw with Dandruff. My scalp was completely covered with scales, sometimes nearly a quarter of an inch in size. I considered it incurable. About two months since I purchased CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, and in about two weeks after commencing to use them I found the Dandruff entirely gone. My scalp is now as free from it and as healthy as it could possibly be. I feel it my duty to both you and the public to state the above facts.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS LEE,
Sewing Machine Dealer,
No. 2276 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Fred. Rohrer, Esq., cashier Stock-Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby, that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin Street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors called Eczema. We have tried most everything, and at last have used CUTICURA, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

My son, a lad twelve years of age, was afflicted with the worst form of Eczema for a period of eight years. So virulent was it that from the top of his head to within a few inches of his ankles he was one mass of scabs, which refused to yield to any treatment that was attempted. Every remedy that was suggested by friends or physicians was tried in vain. Allopathy, homoeopathy, herbs, roots, saltwater baths, flaxseed poultices, soaps, ointments, and in short everthing that could be done to eradicate the disorder seemed only to aggravate it, and the child's life became a burden to him, and the expense of the various experiments was a constant drain upon our resources.

My wife, reading the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in one of the daily papers, resolved to make one more attempt at a cure. (The disease was now encroaching upon his face and seemed incurable.) I gave a reluctant consent to the proposal, and an interview was sought with a famous lady physician of New York, who made a most thorough examination of the case and promised a cure without the least hesitation by the use of your Cuticura Remedies. In ONE WEEK there was a marked change, the raw and angry sores began to grow pale and along the outer edges scaled off, and as time wore on they began to disappear entirely, until at the present writing the only vestige is one small spot upon the forearm, scarcely visible and fast disappearing.

Thus after eight years of expense and anxiety, we have the intense satisfaction of seeing the child's skin as fair and smooth as was before this dreadful cutaneous disorder attacked him.

Sincerely yours,
CHAS. EAYRE HINKLE,
249 Fairmount Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN DISEASE.

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the Cuticura Remedies. Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt-rheum on the ears, nose and sides of the face; scald-heads with loss of hair without number; heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions—especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs; psoriasis, leprosy and other frightful forms of skin diseases; scrofulous ulcers, old sores and discharging wounds; each and all of which have been speedily permanently and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

Of such a record the inventors of the Cuticura Remedies may be justly proud. They are a grand medical triumph, a triumph that will be gratefully remembered by thousands long after the originators have passed away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the skin and scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidence of disease with the glow of health, and thus render beautiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of mankind.

That Cuticura externally applied, with a proper use of the Cuticura Soap and the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, will cure speedily and permanently the worst forms of skin and scaly diseases, with loss of hair, we think we have fully demonstrated. Grand curative blessings are thus substituted for death-dealing poisons. Mercury, arsenic, zinc and lead, and a thousand and one other revolting, poisonous, and senseless things must now sink into obscurity before the wonderful healing powers of the Cuticura Remedies.

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CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, May 8, at 3:00 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, May 13, at 8 a. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, May 22, at 3 p. m.

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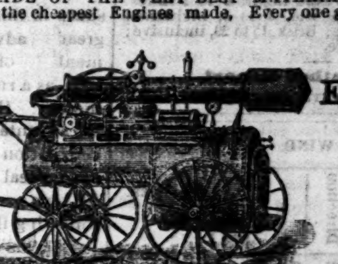
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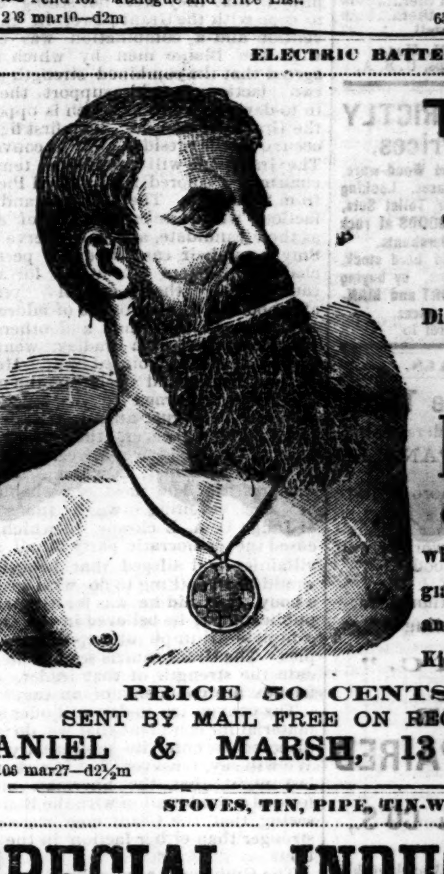
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218 mar10—d2m

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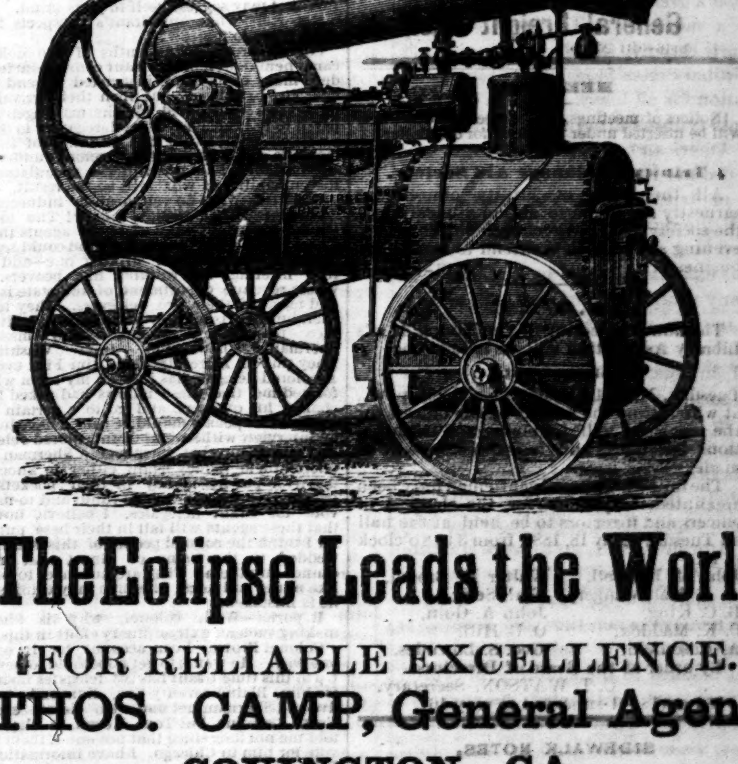
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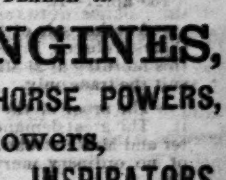
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106 mar7—d6m

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587 mar3—deow4m wed sat

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7⅛; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 11⅞.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, rising barometer northwest to southwest winds warmer, clear or clearing weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, April 20, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.08	60	66	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.15	65	94	S.	Light	.02	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.10	61	61	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.09	70	75	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.09	71	71	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.16	77	73	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	70	90	N. E.	Gent	.03	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.11	70	84	S. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.10	70	84	N. E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.12	69	97	......	Calm	.01	Fair.
Savannah	30.13	68	84	S.	Fresh	1 1	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 20, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.01	63	94	W.	Fresh	.42	Lt. Rain.
10:31	30.07	63	78	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.02	71	62	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2.31	30.02	71	62	N. W.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.08	63	67	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.08	60	66	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.046	Maximum ther	.73
Mean daily ther	68.0	Minimum ther	.59
Mean daily humid.	.74	Total rainfall	.43

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.
Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.
529 jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

To the Sewing Machine Trade.

We are prepared to fill all orders with SOLID POLISHED PANELED CABINET WORK.
It will still be a few weeks before we have a supply of BENT-WOOD.
In ordering please state whether we shall fill at once with the Paneled work or wait until the receipt of the Bent-wood.
CRAIGE & CO.,
43 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
General Southern Distributing Office, FOR THE "DOMESTIC."
000 mar15—dtf

HAVE YOUR
WATCHES REPAIRED
—AT—
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.,
34 Whitehall Street.
We have the most Skilled Watchmaker in the city.
All work guaranteed and prices as low as any other first-class house.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
48 mar4—dly Jewelers.

"HORTENSIA"
CIGARS.
W. A. RUSSELL & CO. Sole Agents.
554 feb27—d2m fri sun wed

Special Notice.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company,
Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1880.
Commencing this date the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company will receive freights for all points as usual and forward without delay.
R. D. CARPENTER,
General Freight Agent.
345 apr16—dtf 2d col

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Trinity Parsonage Aid Society.

All the ladies of Trinity church are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the society at Trinity church on Thursday evening at 4 o'clock to attend to important business. apr21—1t.

Y. M. L. A.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Library Association will be held at the

LIBRARY HALL,

Tuesday, May 11, 1880, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which time the reports of the officers for the past year will be made, and nominations for officers and four directors will be made.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors for the election of officers and directors to be held at the hall on Tuesday, May 18, 1880, from 3 to 8 o'clock p. m.:

John M. Harwell,	Walter R. Brown,
A. J. Haltiwanger,	Emil Selig,
B. C. King,	John A. Goin,
C. K. Maddox,	O. C. Hill,
A. Rosenfeld,	Geo. S. Lowndes.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. T. WATSON, Secretary.
363 apr18—d sun&wed to may 16

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Genuine Bargains—A rare chance. On account of a change in business we offer our entire stock of Teas, Coffees and Groceries generally regardless of cost. Must be closed out by the first of May. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall Street. 457 apr21—2t.

—Hudnuts Grits, 25 barrels at $3.25 per barrel at Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall. 457 apr21—2t.

—Panic Prices—Call at the Palace Shoe and Hat Store, for goods at lower prices than ever before. Seeing is believing. Remember the place, 35 Peachtree Street. 460 apr21—1t.

—Picnic Season is now at hand—Call and secure a pair of those beautiful Picnic Shoes before they are all gone at Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree Street. 460 apr21—1t.

—Auction sale of S. Kaufman's stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc., will commence this morning at 21 Marietta street, in lots to suit the trade only. apr21—1t

—The proof of the pudding is in eating it. The great demand for the Prime Minister and Masterstroke mark them as cigars of no ordinary merit. Howard, Wood & Co. apr18—tf

—The demand for the Prime Minister and Masterstroke cigars has been so great that we have been compelled to put all the candidates for the presidency at work making them. Howard, Wood & Co. apr18—tf

—We must close out our entire stock of Groceries, etc., by the first of May, and will sell regardless of cost. This is positive and no humbug. Convince yourself. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall Street. 457 apr21—2t.

—We call attention to the card of M. A. Bonell. He has one of the neatest bars we have ever seen, and everything good can be had of him. Call to see him.

—Buy Geo. A. Stanley's Pure Lard. 455 apr21—d1m

—Great excitement and everybody rushing to the Palace Shoe and Hat Store, 35 Peachtree Street, to secure bargains before all are closed out. 460 apr21—1t

The Index.

The next issue of THE CONSTITUTION will contain the largest classified INDEX of mercantile and manufacturing firms ever published in this city. It has been arranged by Mr. James C. Mahon, a gentleman thoroughly experienced in the work. Those who have neglected to furnish cards when called upon, or who may have been overlooked, can secure mention in the INDEX by leaving their cards at the office of THE CONSTITUTION immediately. The charges are very low being but one dollar and fifty cents.

THE MEN OF 1868

WHOSE POWER TO STING IS GONE.

Sherman's Purse-Holders Dodging Around the Corners—Lochrane Joins in a Sandwiched Grant Caucus, and Jack Brown Assumes a Lordly Disgust.

The republican convention which meets this morning at 10 o'clock in the capitol will be the most important gathering of the kind known in Georgia since the days of "reconstruction." That it will be a lively contest cannot be doubted by any one who noticed the slightest indications of the coming trouble, which were evident yesterday. There will be in the capitol to-day a mongrel gathering which has scarcely been equaled in the history of politics in Georgia. It really make very little difference about the vote of Georgia in the presidential election, but in the nominating conventions she has twenty-two votes, and every candidate is anxious to secure them. The contest between Sherman, Grant and Blaine has been very sharp in this state. Sherman has had the great advantage of the indorsement of the office - holders who, as a rule, have endorsed him unanimously. He has had money and gossip to his advantage, and if he fails in to-day's convention it will be an evidence that he has no real strength in Georgia, even among his own party. Blaine has a well-organized following in the state, but it is evident that it will be in the minority to-day, though it is led by experienced politicians.

The convention will meet at the capitol at 10 o'clock. Just here the fun will begin. There will be a lively contest over the chairmanship.

Last night the Sherman men determined that they were not strong enough to cope with the Grant power in the convention and a combination was effected with the Blaine men by which it was agreed that the combined strength of these two factions would support the ticket in to-day's convention which is opposed to the Grant programme. The first fight will occur over the presidency of the convention. The Grant men will propose as temporary chairman a colored man named Pleasants, from Savannah. The Sherman and Blaine factions will unite on Pledger, of Athens, as their candidate, and will reserve W. H. Smyth as their candidate for permanent chairman. There was a call for a Grant caucus at the capitol yesterday afternoon with the promise of addresses by Hon. Amos T. Akerman and others. The Hon. Aaron Alpeora Bradley, went to the capitol at the appointed hour. He found no one there, and declaring the meeting adjourned, returned to the juggling programme in vogue among the delegates. Last night, however, there was a lively Grant caucus held over Mercer's malt house on Marietta street, at which a full crowd was present. The most remarkable event of the evening was the address of Judge O. A. Lochrane, in which he accused the democratic party of all sorts of villainies and alleged that henceforth he would have nothing to do with so corrupt a body. He said he was for Grant as a republican, and he believed in the final and complete triumph of republican principles. The Grant caucus seemed to consolidate the strength of that leader, and his friends are confident of an easy victory.

The convention to-day will offer so much material for comment that we do not feel disposed to enter its preliminary merits. We will say, however, that it was rumored last night that the Sherman men had formed a combination with the Blaine men, seeing that the Grant men were so much stronger than either faction in the convention.

The Grant men accuse Sherman of sending official agents and plenty of money to Atlanta to influence the convention. All these questions will be fully presented in the meeting to-day, which will be very spirited.

The convention will meet at ten o'clock at representative's hall. From the best information last night it was evident that Grant had a strong inside hold on nearly all of the delegates.

The convention to-day will be rich and racy, and full accounts of the proceedings may be expected in to-morrow's issue.

Jack Brown Deeply Disgusted.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called upon Colonel Jack Brown at his room in the Markham yesterday, for the purpose, if possible, of getting an interview with him upon the probable action of the convention to-day. Colonel Brown, who is one of Grant's strongest supporters, received the reporter in the most hospitable manner, and between curls of smoke, which came from his cigar, the reporter managed to procure the following interview:

Reporter—I wanted to interview you on yesterday, but you dodged me.

Colonel Brown—Yes; I heard of it, and not being willing to give publicity to my knowledge of events transpiring around me, I avoided you; but as I am so thoroughly disgusted with much I have seen and heard since my return to Atlanta, you now have my consent to propound any question that may suggest itself to your mind.

Reporter—What are Grant's prospects in the convention to-morrow?

Colonel Brown—Nine-tenths of the delegates came here representing Grant constituencies—indeed many of them are instructed to send Grant delegates to Chicago; but upon their arrival they have been confronted by Sherman agents prepared to tell them anything derogatory to Grant's prospects, and holding out all kinds of inducements to go for Sherman; therefore, under such circumstances I am unwilling to speculate upon the probability of what will be the result.

Reporter—What do you mean by inducements?

Colonel B.—Sir, money, money! The town is afloat with money—and as to the agents the city is so thick with them that you could scarcely throw a stone without striking one—and these frail hirelings are working like beavers. The whole revenue department of the state is here, and most of them are delegates. They tell me their business is to carry out Sherman's civil service reform. I recognize also many of Sherman's henchmen from Washington. They put on more airs than Jim Fisk ever did. A colored delegate has just left my room who informed me that these fellows had asked him to change his quarters, and go to a certain place where all expenses should be paid. I have just had an interview with several Grant colored delegates, and told them that whenever a Sherman agent offered them money again either to knock him down or put his money in their pockets, contribute it to the poor school fund, and to-morrow vote for Grant delegates. I believe, however, that these agents will fail in their base purposes, for I think the colored people of this state are so wedded to the name of Grant that money cannot buy them. They are no longer to be sold like mules and hogs. Sherman may think so, but he is mistaken.

Reporter—Well, colonel, why is Sherman making such an extraordinary effort in this state?

Colonel Brown—I can account for it only in one way. He wants to get a foothold somewhere. Up to this time Grant has 203 delegates instructed for him, Blaine seventy-five, Edmunds twenty-five and Sherman not one. He claims eight in North Carolina, but Tom Keogh, of that state, told me not long since that not one of them would vote for him in Chicago. I have information that Virginia will on to-morrow be almost solid for Grant and Sherman knows this, hence he has concentrated all his agencies and appliances to capture Georgia. If he fails, he will, I dare say, declare himself out of the race.

Reporter—What about Blaine?

Colonel Brown—I know of but one authorized agent for Blaine in this state, and his name is Bryant, who, however, is doing but little for his principal. Bryant is looking out for himself. He is moving heaven and earth to be re-elected chairman of the state central committee. Of his prospects I know nothing. To-morrow will tell the tale. Good-night. I can't talk any more. I am sleepy.

The Sherman Boom.

The following dispatch was received by Colonel H. P. Farrow from a prominent gentleman in Washington City, and is published at his request:

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The friends of Mr. Sherman here are growing more confident as to his nomination, and have recently become very sanguine that neither Grant nor Blaine can be nominated. The results of the county conventions in Ohio clearly show that Mr. Sherman can rely upon a solid delegation from that state. General Beatty, the leader of the opposition to him in Ohio, has been overwhelmingly beaten in the Columbus district, and failed even of his own election to the state convention as a delegate.

The union with the Edmunds movement in New England is regarded as so much additional strength to Mr. Sherman. He stands in such relation to the friends of his two rivals that, as the second choice of at least two thirds of them, his nomination may be regarded as reasonably sure. His positive support in the south and in the northern states will be over two hundred votes in the convention. His great ability, pure character and achievements in the treasury department, and an unobjectionable record make him a very strong candidate, and his radical opinions and his constant efforts while in the senate to secure the adoption of laws to protect southern republicans, and the colored people make him acceptable to them.

A New Temperance Organisation.

Yesterday afternoon, as per appointment, quite a number of ladies of different denominations met "Mother Stewart" in the lecture room of Trinity church for the purpose of organizing the "Woman's Christian temperance union of Atlanta." Several ministers of different denominations were also present.

Mother Stewart opened the meeting by reading the ninety-first psalm, and was followed by the Rev. A. T. Spalding in an earnest prayer for the success of the work which was about to be taken in hand. After a brief but eloquent address by Mother Stewart, she read the constitution proposed to be adopted by this organization with its pledges, and the signers of this constitution immediately proceeded to the election of officers, whose names will be published as soon as those not present shall have been notified of their election and all have accepted. Various committees were also appointed. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. S. A. Winsor. Nearly two hundred names have already been signed to this temperance constitution, but comparatively few of these were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Another meeting which is proposed to be held Thursday afternoon, it is hoped that all ladies interested in temperance will lend the encouragement of their presence.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Spanish Lace Grenadines, edge to match. New style Brocades. New shades in solid Satins, Brocade Silks, Brocade Satins, Brocade Grenadines. New styles Dress Goods for Walking and Traveling Suits. New styles Mourning Goods. Satin deLyon Silk, elegant qualities. Large stock Embroideries, entirely new designs, Laces, Torchon, Bretonne, Languedoc, Alencon, etc., in beautiful new patterns.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Some new arrivals in new and stylish Shoes added to our immense stock this week. Ask to see them.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Brussels, Ingrain and Axminster Carpets in new and elegant designs. Large stock China Mattings

IMMENSE STOCK MATTINGS FOR OFFICES, ETC.

Window Shades, Lambrequins, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Real Lace Curtains, Floor Oil Cloth, etc.
Call and examine our stock.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

Judgments Rendered by the Supreme Court, April 20, 1880.

No. 1. Coweta. McWilliams vs. Walthall. Equity, from Coweta. Affirmed.
No. 9. Coweta. Hearn vs. Adamson. Garnishment, from Carroll. Affirmed.
No. 25 Flint. Rivers vs. Hood. Certiorari, from Pike. Affirmed.
No. 5 Coweta. Lynch, administrator vs. Kirby, administrator. Complaint, from Coweta. Affirmed.
No. 1. Rome. Shelton vs. State. Carrying concealed weapons, from Paulding. Affirmed.
No. 26. Flint. Adams vs. Clark. Certiorari, from Pike. Affirmed.
No. 18. Flint. Smith, governor, vs. Banks, et al. Debt, from Newton. Affirmed.
No. 2. Coweta. Zellers vs. Beckman. Trover, from Campbell. Affirmed.
No. 6. Coweta. Frost vs. Render, et al. Equity, from Troup. Affirmed.
No. 9. Coweta. Washington vs. Cartright. Certiorari, from Carroll. Affirmed.
No. 2. Rome. Longworthy vs. Featherstone. Ejectment, from Polk. Affirmed.
No. 29. Wright vs. James. Injunction, from Henry. Affirmed.
No. 23. Flint. Greene vs. Oliphant & Hannah. Illegality, from Upson. Affirmed.
No. 4 Coweta. Barnett et al. vs. The People's bank of Newnan. Equity, from Heard. Affirmed.
No. 7. Coweta. Zenimer vs. Dansby. Claim, from Troup. Affirmed.
No. 12, Coweta. Whitaker, Sr. vs. Hudson. Injunction, from Heard. Affirmed.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 20, 1880.

Rome circuit	9	Brunswick circuit	2
Cherokee circuit	14	Eastern circuit	9
Augusta circuit	9	Northern circuit	2
Middle circuit	7	Atlanta circuit	23
Ocmulgee circuit	15		

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Akin vs. Peek & Allen. Claim, from Polk. Argued. Tidwell & Thompson, for plaintiff in error. A. T. Williamson; Broyles & Jones, contra.
No. 4. Wimpee et al. vs. Byrd, guardian. Equity, from Floyd. Argued. Dabney & Fouche; J. Branham, for plaintiffs in error. Wright & Featherston, contra.
No. 5. Bones vs. Printup Bros. & Co. Claim, from Floyd. Argued. J. Branham; C. D. Forsyth, for plaintiff in error. Dabney & Fouche; D. S. Printup, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Branham, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on to-morrow.

The City Court of Atlanta.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta met at the usual hour yesterday morning with Hon. Richard H. Clark on the bench. The trial of the case of The State vs. Lizzie Long charged with riot and assault and battery was called. The entire morning was consumed in submitting the evidence and hearing the arguments in this case. In the afternoon the jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of the offense of assault and battery. The cases of Albertine Long and Mrs. Smith, mother of Lizzie Long, were nol prossed.

The court announced that it would this morning pass sentence upon Herman Bohnefeld, W. D. Tapt and Lizzie Long. We learn that in the case of Herman Bohnefeld a suspension of the execution of sentence will be allowed so as to allow counsel for the defendant to prepare a motion for a new trial. Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEO. HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and was in session during the usual hours of court. The first case taken up for trial was a suit for $3,000 damages, brought by W. A. Fuller against the city of Atlanta. The plaintiff claimed that his property had been damaged from an overflow of water, brought about by raising the grade of the street upon which the property was lying and not arranging a system of sewerage that would protect the property from an overflow of water. During the morning the evidence was given, and in the afternoon, pending the argument in the case, the court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning, when argument of the case will be resumed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Toombs Crawford, of Columbus, is in the city.

—T. H. Taylor, of LaGrange, is visiting the city.

—L. North, W. T. Dunn and John T. Collins, of Brunswick, are in the city on a visit.

—T. Emmil, of Macon, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—A. P. Wright, of Thomasville, is in the city on a visit.

—A. G. West, of Cedartown, was in the city yesterday.

—Richard Robinson, of Albany, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—John H. Pate, of Hawkinsville, was in the city yesterday.

—A. M. Lockwood, of Eastman, is in the city on a visit.

—R. A. Mathews, of Thomaston, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Joel Branham and John Towers, of Rome, are visiting the city.

—Amos T. Akerman and J. J. Jones, of Cartersville, are in the city.

—Miss Mamie Fuller, of this city, has been visiting friends in Decatur.

—Newt Heggie, Thomas Moran and G. S. Storey, of Augusta, are visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. Pat. H. Ward, of Eufaula, Ala., will in the future make Atlanta his home.

—W. S. DeWolf, one of the editors and proprietors of the Columbus Times, is visiting the city.

—H. Brigham and daughters, Perry M. DeLeon and J. A. Balis, of Savannah, were in the city yesterday.

—On Monday Dr. Fred King, of this city, was married to Miss Katie Rawlins, an accomplished young lady of Rome.

—George W. Walker, Bascom Myrick, R. L. Callaway, Dr. K. P. Moore, and George A. Cabaniss, of Forsyth, are visiting the city.

—G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, the excellent and popular secretary and treasurer of the Eagle and Phoenix manufacturing company, is visiting the city for a few days.

Georgia Gold.

New Orleans Democrat.

There was quite a breeze in Atlanta the other day over the news received by Mr. Hemphill, of THE CONSTITUTION, of the finding in the Nacoochee valley, White county, of nuggets of pure gold, weighing all the way from five pennyweights to 140 pennyweights. The gold, it seems, is found in the vegetable garden of a farmer named Lumsden, who, with two hands, at an expense of $1.50, took out of the garden four pounds of pure ore, or 960 pennyweights. That the cultivation of garden truck in White county has suddenly given way to the more profitable employment of picking up nuggets of pure gold is not remarkable, and we shall not be surprised to see a stampede for that section similar to that which took place in 1849, when there was a grand rush for the auriferous shores of California. The mountains of northern Georgia have long been known to be rich in gold, and the only wonder is that capitalists have not long ago worked these mines, which are not only productive, but so much more accessible than those of the far west. The writer examined the nuggets received by Mr Hemphill, from the Lumsden garden, and they were certainly as pure specimens of golden ore as ever came from mother earth. That there will be a sudden spread of gold fever, not only in Georgia but in adjacent states, we regard as a certainty, and the gold fields of Georgia may yet yield as abundantly as those of California. All that seems to be needed is capital and labor. The latter is on hand in abundance, and the former will now, no doubt, be forthcoming.

New York Herald.

There is nothing to impede an immense rush to the new diggings, should they be as reported; for the lack of transportation, supplies and civilized neighbors that deterred many from hurrying to the far western gold regions does not exist, nor are there any Indians or Mormons to be feared. Whether Georgia could be congratulated on her new population is a matter open to doubt, but all the tramp-infested states would arise and call her blessed, and that should be compensation for a great many of the annoyances which would be inevitable.

Columbus Times.

THE CONSTITUTION of a day or so ago, was eloquent upon the subject of gold discoveries of White county, Georgia. It has long been known that many sections of upper Georgia are rich in metals, but the golden wealth is not confined to Georgia; it reaches back into North Carolina, and comes over into Alabama also, some counties in Alabama, notably Tallapoosa, are literally seamed with rich veins of gold. Portions of Tallapoosa county have in days gone by been extensively, but very crudely mined, and without any of the nicer methods that have added so much to the success of modern mining, large amounts of gold were taken from them. In the neighborhood of Goldwich is a mine formerly known as Long Pit, which would doubtless prove a priceless bonanza in the hands of skilled miners. All that THE CONSTITUTION says of the gold yielding sections of Georgia is doubtless true, and the same can be said with equal truth of Tallapoosa and other counties in Alabama. We join with THE CONSTITUTION in urging the intelligent development of this great interest.

Our Coal Supply.

Chattanooga Tradesman.

The statement of rates lately prevailing for shipment of coal to Atlanta we presume are correct. If they are wrong we have no quarrel with them. Let the railroad men attend to that. What we desire to correct is the apparent ignorance in Atlanta of the coal supply "in the neighborhood of Chattanooga." The most of the coal shipped to Atlanta from this vicinity has been taken from the Dade mine, just over the Georgia line, in Dade county. Very little has gone from Sewanee, which is nearer Nashville than to this city.

The mistake that there is not abundance of good grate coal near this city needs to be dispelled. There is a fine bed of grate coal lying under Walden's ridge, from Falling Water, near the South Carolina road, twelve miles from this city, up to and above Rockwood. This coal has been developed successfully at various points, notably at Soddy and Rockwood. It is as good grate coal as any in the south and much nearer to Atlanta from Soddy than either Knoxville, Birmingham or Dade. We have no doubt Atlanta can get a full supply of coal from the mines on the line of the Cincinnati Southern.

The Southern States coal, iron and land company are contemplating the opening of a splendid and practically inexhaustible vein of coal near their present Victoria mine, about forty miles from this city and near the terminus of the Jasper branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. This coal is superior as a manufacturing fuel to the Knoxville article, its equal as a free burner, more lasting, and therefore better and cheaper for family use.

The Rockwood vein will probable be opened at Dayton, forty miles up the C. S., thirty-five from Boyce's switch, very soon. Other mines will be worked whenever Atlanta, or any other market, furnishes the necessary demand for their products.

A good mine of superior coal is now being worked at Boyd's Switch, Alabama, some sixty miles from this city, on the Memphis road.

There are being worked at Whiteside the old Etna mines, which produce as good grate coal as any in the south. In short, there are a dozen mines of excellent household, steam and coking coals now operated within a few miles of Chattanooga, of which our Atlanta neighbors seem never to have heard. If Atlanta wants cheap coal her enterprising capitalists should not be content to sit still and cry aloud for somebody to haul it to them at a loss or build them a coal road which could not be made to pay in a half century. They should then rather strike out for themselves, buy or lease one of the mines near Boyce's Switch, and go into the business of coal mining on their own account. The Lord helps those who help themselves. The notion that the Georgia Western, if built, could haul coal at a half cent per ton per mile is a delusion. It could not haul coal as cheaply as the Western and Atlantic has hauled it for two years past. Its line does not reach any paying coal vein nearer to Atlanta than this city is. The grades on part of it must be heavy, whereas there are practically no grades at all on the Western and Atlantic.

Harding's Yearlings.

General Harding's annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings takes place at his well-known stock farm, located a few miles from Nashville, on Friday next. We learn that upon that day at least fifty yearlings will be disposed of. His sales have always attracted considerable attention in this section, and are generally well attended by lovers of thoroughbred horse flesh from this state.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 20, 1880.

James E Gibbs, Rome; L M Whitehead, N Y; Joseph Gurley, Dahlonega, Ga; Daniel S Printup, C Rowell, Rome; W P White, N Y; R M Mitchell, Boston; B Blimline, Baltimore; M C Hersten, Ala; Duvan Payern, St Louis; J M Barr, Memphis; Willard Warner, Tecumseh, Ala; A Dumesnel, Louisville; John W Maddox, Summerville, Ga; P P Doolittle, Charlotte; Mrs Connor, Chattanooga; M W Fuller, Chicago; R W Bloom, N Y; Henry Wellhouse, Ga; J H Burgess, Albert A Love, C J Stenerwold, N Y; G M Traylor, Va; Dr K P Moore, Forsyth, Ga; T H Traylor, LaGrange, Ga; H B Titus, N Y; Newt Heggie, S G Storey, Thos Moran, Augusta; A P Wright, Thomasville, Ga; Philip Massman, Phila; Matt Ritezwoller, N Y; S J Whatley, Alexandria, Ala; John Towers, Rome; J A Bates, Savannah, J Branham, Rome; H Pritzel, J P Denny, N Y; G A Cabaniss, Geo W Walker, Bascom Myrick, Forsyth, Ga; R A Mathews, Thomaston, Ga; Mrs Savage, Miss Savage, Memphis; Perry M De Leon, Savannah; J B Foster and wife, Bangor, Me; Mrs A J Presenton, Miss Presenton, Davenport, Iowa; S C Horey and wife, S W Brownell, W R Wightman, Providence, R I; D S Holbrook, Ellington, Ct; E M Blalock, Jonesboro, Ga; M J O'Brien, Cin; G Gunby Jordan, W S DeWolf, Toombs Crawford, Columbus, Ga; H Brigham, Miss Brigham, Mrs Brigham, Savannah; R L Callaway, Forsyth, Ga; J D Chevalier, Phila; G F Ponder, Fair Play, Ga; Mr and Mrs R Bain, Toronto, Can; Mrs W W Simpson, Miss Sallie DuBose, Washington, Ga; E S Frank Lebanon, Pa; J G Gettys, St Paul, Minn; Andrew Van Bibber and wife, Ludlow, Ky.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
000 feb29—dtf head finan col over jam

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 20, 1880.

The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ⅛ | Selling ¾ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100@102	Sav. City 5s, new	78@ 80
Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	85@ 90
Georgia 7s	111@113	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	112@114	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	110@112
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	60@ 62
Atlanta W't'r 7s	107@109	do Class A small	60@ 62
Atlanta City 7s	107@ 09	do. Class B 5s	90@ 91
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	70@ 73
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@106		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	103@105	South Wes R.R.	106@107
Central R. R.	90@ 92	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	118@120		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 20—Noon.—Stocks higher. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.84; short $4.86½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Evening. — Money 6@3. Exchange $4.84. Governments strong and higher; new fives 103⅝; four and a half per cents 108⅝; four per cents 107⅜. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and buoyant througnout.

N. Y. Central	131¾	Chicago & N.W.	94⅝
Erie	44	do. Preferred	108⅝
Lake Shore	108⅛	Rock Island	192
Illinois Central	106⅝	Western Union	106⅛
N C. & St. L.	75	Union Pacific	88⅞
Pittsburg	111⅛	N. J. Central	79
Louisville & Nash.	139		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	56	Ala. Class B 5s	90
do. Class A small	55	do. Class C 2 to 5	66

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin $102,565,432 Currency $6,043,816

LONDON, April 20—4:30 p.m.—Consols—98 13-16; Erie 44⅞.

PARIS, April 20—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 83f. 37½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 20, 1880.

New York—During the forenoon the market was comparatively steady, but afterwards declined rapidly under a weak tone and closed at a loss of twenty-five to thirty points for the future months. Spots remained unchanged at 12c for middlings. Net receipts for three days amount to 18,958 bales; exports 22,478 bales; stock 690,005 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 198,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed firm. Spots—Uplands 7d; Orleans 7 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,950 were American.

There was considerable activity in the local cotton future market to-day. The decline attracted the attention of a large number of speculators who dealt liberally. Spots are very dull and business is daily growing lighter. The fluctuations in the cotton market are of such a nature as to completely dumbfound buyers, who are strongly inclined to hold off. Our receipts to-day amount to 17 bales, of which 12 bales were received from wagons. The market quotations are unchanged with tone weak: Middlings 11⅞c; low middlings 11c; good ordinary 10⅜c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	12
Air Line Railroad	
Georgia Railroad	3
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	1
West Point Railroad	
Total	17
Receipts previously	104,212
Total	104,229
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	104,478

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to day	1,000
Shipments previously	94,266
Total	95,266
Stock on hand	9,212

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	3,368
Same day last year	10,014
Showing a decrease of	6,646
Net receipts for three days	18,958
Same days last year	20,680
Showing a decrease of	1,722

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, April 20, 1880.

TIME.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
10:20	11.97@12.03	12.00@12.01	12.13@12.15	12.26@12.27	12.33@12.36	12.11@12.12	11.56@11.57	11.25@11.29	11.26@11.28
10:38	12.03	12.01@12.05	12.16@12.18	12.28@12.29	12.36@12.37	12.12@12.15	11.56@11.58	11.28@11.29	11.27@11.28
11:50	nominal	12.01@12.03	12.18@12.14	12.23@12.24	12.32@12.34	12.05@12.07	......	......	......
12:40	11.90@11.93	11.91@11.92	12.04@12.05	12.14@12.15	12.21@12.22	11.94@11.97	11.47@11.48	11.18@11.19	11.15@11.17
1:40	11.81@11.83	11.83@11.85	11.96@11.97	12.06@12.07	12.12@12.14	11.83@11.85	......	......	......
2:30	11.71@11.79	11.80@11.82	11.93@11.94	12.03@12.04	12.11@12.12	11.88@11.86	11.32@11.33	11.03@11.08	11.06@11.07
3:17	11.74@11.75	11.77@11.79	11.89@11.90	11.99@12.00	12.05@12.06	11.78@11.80	11.70@11.82	11.03@11.08	11.01@11.04

Closed barely steady; sales 198,000 bales.

January—10:20 a. m., 11.32@11.36; 10:38, 11.31@11.36; 12:40 p. m., 11.20; 2:30, 11.08.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—noon—Cotton strong; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,800; American 9,550; futures, uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 15-16@6 31-32; April and May delivery 6 15-16; May and June delivery 6 15-16@6 31-32; June and July delivery 6 15-16@6 31-32; July and August delivery 6 31-32; August and September delivery 7; September and October delivery 6 15 16; October and November delivery 6⅝; November and December delivery 6½; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—1:30 p. m.—Futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 31-32; July and August delivery 7; August and September 7 1-32. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 6,900 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 15 16; June and July delivery 6 15-16; also 6 31-32; July and August delivery 6 31 32; August and September delivery 7; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12⅛; sales 1,6[illegible]3 bales; net receipts 845; gross 3,061; consolidated net receipts 3,368; exports to Great Britain 6,444.

GALVESTON, April 20.—Cotton, offerings light; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 511 bales; gross 331; sales 168; stock 36,129.

NORFOLK, April 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 1,0[illegible]3 bales; gross —; stock 14,752; sales 111; exports coastwise 74.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 20 bales; gross 46; sales 75; stock 13,744; exports coastwise 390.

BOSTON, April 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 122 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 18,738.

WILMINGTON, April 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 96 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 3,730.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 17 bales; gross 31; sales 241 to spinners 141; stock 16,187.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 11½; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 187 bales; gross —; sales 250; stock 17,384; exports coastwise 1,064.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 613 bales; gross 575; sales 3,000; stock 258,048; exports to Great Britain 4,018.

MOBILE, April 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 161 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 26,927; exports coastwise 16.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Cotton held higher; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 328 bales; shipments 400; sales 3,800; stock 82,237.

AUGUSTA, April 20.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 11 bales; shipments —; sales 39.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 68 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 25,820; exports coastwise 244.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 20, 1880.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1880.

TIME	WHEAT. APRIL.	WHEAT. MAY.	CORN. APRIL.	CORN. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. APRIL.	C. R. SIDES. MAY.	MESS PORK. APRIL.	MESS PORK. MAY.	LARD. APRIL.	LARD. MAY.
9:20	......	107¼	......	34⅝	......	5 75	......	9 40	......	6 52½
9:43	......	106¾	......	34⅞	......	5 85	......	9 40	......	6 47½
9:53	......	106⅛	......	34½	......	5 85	......	9 40	......	6 47½
10:27	......	107⅜	......	34¼	......	5 85	......	9 40	......	6 57½
11:31	......	108⅛	......	34⅜	......	5 85	......	9 50	......	6 62½
1:25	......	107¾	......	34⅛	......	5 90	......	9 55	......	6 62½
2:40	......	109¼	......	34⅜	......	5 80	......	9 45	......	6 72½
3:32	......	108⅞	......	34⅞	......	5 90	......	9 37½	......	6 72½
3:33	......	109	......	34⅞	......	5 90	......	9 55	......	6 72½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, April 20.—Flour — Market quiet and steady; fancy $7.50; extra family $7.25; family $7.00. Wheat —Chicago — Market very active. May closed higher after considerable fluctuations, the particulars of which can be found in the table elsewhere. The local market was quite active in the way of future transactions, and a heavy trade was reported at the exchange. We are informed that some of the dealers came out largely ahead. The local market is unchanged and quiet; choice Tennessee $1.30@$1.35; Georgia wheat $1.15@$1.25. Corn—Chicago moved up a fraction to-day, closing steady. There is no change in the local market; we quote white 66c; yellow 63@64c. Oats—In light demand at 5 @55c. Meal—67c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, April 20—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.25@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.70@$7.00. Wheat 3@5c higher; closing feverish and unsettled; ungraded red $1.15@$1.26. Corn ⅛@¼c better; ungraded 50½@53. Oats quite scarce and firmer; mixed opened strong and closed dull; No. 3 42. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, April 20—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; closed strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.06¾@$1 07¼; No. 3 do. 93. Corn unsettled and generally higher; closed strong at 34⅛@34⅜. Oats active, firm and higher at 28½.

CINCINNATI, April 20—Flour heavy; family $5 00@$5.40; fancy $5.50@$6.50. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.13; No. 2 amber $1.10. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 40½. Oats No. 2 mixed 34½@35.

ST. LOUIS, April 20—Flour, nothing doing. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.05⅝; No. 3 do. 97. Corn lower at 30⅛@31. Oats lower at 29.

LOUISVILLE, April 20—Flour dull; family $4.75; fancy $5.75@$6.00. Wheat dull and lower at $1.00. Corn quiet at 42½@43. Oats dull at 37.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20—Flour dull; superfine $4.00@$4.12½; high grades $5.12½@$5 87½. Corn active; mixed 49@53. Oats steady 42.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices; flour 10s 6d @12s, red winter wheat 10s@10s 9d.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, April 21.—Chicago—The provision market was more steady to-day. Clear Rib sides —There is no change to note in the local market to-day: 7⅛@7¼. Mess Pork—Chicago—May continued quiet and steady. Hog receipts 15,000. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10@10½; sides 7⅝; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Market reasonably active; we quote as follows: tierces, leaf, 9c; refined 8⅛c; kegs, cans and buckets 9c.

LOUISVILLE, April 20—Pork nominally $11.00. Lard nominal; choice leaf in tierces 6 80. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4: clear ribs 6¼; clear sides 6⅝. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.70; clear rib 6.70; clear sides 7.35. Sugar-cured hams 9½@10½.

CINCINNATI, April 20—Pork dull and nominal at $9.50@$10.00. Lard in light demand; holders firm at 6.70. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3⅞; clear ribs 6; clear sides 6⅛. Bacon easier; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6⅝ clear sides 7⅛.

CHICAGO, April 20 - Pork strong and higher at $9.55. Lard strong and higher at 6.62½. Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 3.90; short ribs 6.05; short clear 6.60.

NEW YORK, April 20—Pork moderately active and strong at $10.50. Middles quiet and firm; long clear 6⅝; short clear 7; long and short clear 6⅞. Lard higher and more active at 7⅛@7.25.

ST. LOUIS, April 20—Pork quiet; jobbing at $10.10. Lard 6 60. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 5.95; clear sides 6 10@6.15. Bacon dull; shoulders 4⅝; clear ribs 6.70; clear sides 6.95.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—noon.—Lard 37s. Bacon—Long clear middles 3¾s 6d; short 3⅞s.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, April 20.—The general market rules very quiet. Coffee—Firm; Rio 15⅛@18; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Quiet; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady at quotations: standard A 10⅛@10⅜; granulated 10⅝; cut loaf 11@11½; powdered 11@11⅛; white extra C 9⅞@9⅞; yellow C 8⅞@9⅛. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8⅛@10⅛. Molasses—hhds 26; tierces 28; barrels 30. Syrup —New Orleans 45@60. Teas — Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 69. African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25; Crackers—milk 8@8½c; Boston butter 7⅛@7½c; pearl oyster 8@9½c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5⅜@6; cream 7⅜@8; lemon 8@8½; molasses cakes 8@8½; ginger snaps 8@8½. Candy — Assorted stick 12@13c. Mackerel — No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.50@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Fair 7⅛; good 7⅜; prime 8.

NEW YORK, April 20—Coffee nominal; Rio cargoes 13¾@15¼; job lots 13⅜@17⅛. Sugar quiet and steady; Melado 6⅞; centrifugal 8⅞; fair to good refining 7⅝@7⅞; prime 7⅞; refined quiet; standard A 9@9⅛. Molasses quiet; Cuba refining 50 test 38@39. Rice firm; Carolina 6⅛@7⅛; Rangoon 6@6⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@15⅛. Sugar quiet; common to good common 6⅛@7⅛; prime to choice 7⅜@8⅛. Molasses quiet; common 29@35; prime to choice 43@52. Rice active; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6⅛@7⅛.

BALTIMORE, April 20—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13⅞@15⅛. Sugar steady; A soft 9⅛.

CINCINNATI, April 20—Sugar firm; hards 10@10⅝; New Orleans 7⅛@8⅛.

To Railroad Contractors.

In another part of THE CONSTITUTION will be found an advertisement from J. W. Green, general manager of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, and addressed to railroad contractors. Proposals are invited until the 5th day of June next for the work of construction on the extension of the above mentioned road from Cottonport, west bank of Ouachita river, opposite Monroe, to Arcadia, 47 miles west. Proposals can be made for the entire work including track laying, or bids be submitted for grubbing, and clearing and earthwork, and separate proposals for bridging and crossties.

The road runs across the northern part of the state through a good section of country. Parties desiring to submit bids or proposals, or wish to seek information on the subject can address J. W. Green, general manager, Monroe, Louisiana.

Hymeneal.

Married, in Rome on April 19, 1880, by Rev. J. F. Evans, Dr. Fred King, of Atlanta, to Kate M., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rawlins.

Wedding Bells.

"Hear the mellow wedding bells.
Golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!"

To-night, an accomplished young lady of Ellis street will be united in marriage to a gallant Virginia gentleman, by Rev. Dr. Gwin, at the First Baptist church, at eight o'clock.

John Ryan has just opened for the Spring a full line of Sandals, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 straps, Pinafore, Modjeska, Aimee, Buttercup Slippers, fully 25 per cent. below any house in the city.

Ladies' fine Kid Shoes at $3, $4 and $5 per pair at John Ryan's.

THE SURPRISE STORE

STILL TRIUMPHANT OVER ALL OPPOSITION!

Unprecedented Success of Our Great Sale of Trimmed Hats!

AND CONTINUATION FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

Trimmed Hats for 50c, Trimmed Hats for 60c, Trimmed Hats for 75c, Trimmed Hats for $1.00, Trimmed Hats for $1.25, Trimmed Hats for $1.50, each and every one of which cannot be bought for less than double the money elsewhere. Also, a new stock of

CHOICE NEW YORK PATTERN HATS,
From $3.50 up to $10.00.

Our unprecedented sales of last week we expect to see more than doubled by our still greater bargains this week.

Just received a large consignment of those elegant long-stemmed Japanese Satin Covered Fans, handsomely figured, at 50c each, sold elsewhere in this city at $1.00 apiece.

Also, the largest stock of fine Silk and Satin FANS ever brought to Atlanta, at enormously low prices. See for yourself.

Also, the great novelty of 1880, the leading Hat of the Spring Season,

EMBROIDERED LEGHORNS!
THEY ARE HANDSOME, EXQUISITE, BEAUTIFUL.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

In Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Corsets, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery, Ruchings, Notions, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Ornaments, Picture Frames and Oil Paintings at the LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOUTH!

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
74, 76 and 78 WHITEHALL ST.

Wurzburg's Bazar,

54 Whitehall Street,
THE
Popular Millinery
AND
Fancy Goods Store
FINEST GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES.
OUR DEPARTMENT OF Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS,
Is Unusually Attractive,
Containing the very
LATEST NOVELTIES.
No lady should think of
PAYING THE PRICES OF
Private Milliners
Before examining the
Styles, Quality and Prices
Of our
Ready Trimmed Hats.
Everything New and Desirable
Will be Found, at Prices
TO PLEASE.
Every Taste can be
GRATIFIED.
Cashmere, Brocade,
PEKIN STRIPE, ETC.
VELVET PEKIN STRIPE,
All at Extremely
LOW PRICES.
Torchon, Bretonne,
Valenciennes, Tuscan,
The New
POINT DeLANQUEDOC, Etc.
Rich Fringes and Passementeries,
At Our Previous Low Prices.

Wurzburg's Bazar,

54 Whitehall Street.
HANDSOME DISPLAY OF
Spring & Summer
MILLINERY.
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
POPULAR PRICES.
NOVELTIES,
NOVELTIES,
NOVELTIES,
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
TWILLED SILK PARASOLS.
Examine Our Prices.
Ladies' and Children's
Muslin
UNDERWEAR.
As these are manufactured for us, we can, and do, Sell them Lower than
ANY OTHER HOUSE.
Our assortment of
Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, comprises
Full Lines of All
POPULAR GOODS
Our prices as usual the
LOWEST.
We have the only
Complete Assortment of
BASKETS, WILLOW WARE, &c., IN ATLANTA.
Full Line of STEEL ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.
Buy Your Picture Frames
Direct from the
MANUFACTURERS.
We Manufacture our Own PICTURE FRAMES.
All Sizes Made to Order.

WURZBURG'S BAZAR, Atlanta, Ga. WURZBURG'S BAZAR, Atlanta, Ga.

41 WHITEHALL ST. 41

Atlanta Cash Clothing Store,
The Only Manufacturers of Clothing in Atlanta.
Only One Price.
We sell our Clothing at the Prices other houses in the city pay for it.
The Latest Cuts and Nobbiest Styles.
SUITS FOR LARGE MEN.
Youth's, Boy's and Children's Department a Specialty.
Our stock of Furnishing Goods not equaled in the South.
A large stock of Dusters and White Vests just received and at any price you wish.
41 WHITEHALL STREET.
GEORGE J. DALLAS,
SUPERINTENDENT.
229 apr11—d1m 4thp

The Great Sensation of the Day

Is the low prices at the Palace Shoe and Hat Store 35, Peachtree Street. 450 apr21—1t.

Hosiery very cheap at Ryan's.

John Ryan is selling a fine French Calf Skin Shoe hand-sewed at $4.50. Same Shoe sells elsewhere at $6.50.

Terrible Crash.

It's really astonishing to see the great bargains Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree Street, are offering in Shoes and Hats. Call and get more for your money than you can at any other place in the United States. 459 apr21—1t.

John Ryan has just received a handsome line of new Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets at prices not to be equaled in Georgia.

At the Cotton Exchange Reading Room.

Corner of Broad and Alabama streets, can be found on file the following newspapers: New York Herald, Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Louis Times, Chicago Tribune, Louisville Courier-Journal, New Orleans Picayune, Philadelphia Times, Baltimore Sun, Atlanta Constitution and Sunday Phonograph and Gazette.

A regular "little banquet or lunch" served daily between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the benefit of our patrons. Would like you to try the "Jones Jug."

The Reading Room is so tastefully arranged with flowers and evergreens that will make anyone feel comfortable and at home.

NOTICE—None but gentlemen allowed the privileges of the Reading Room.

M. A. BONELL,
Proprietor Cotton Exchange Saloon and Reading Room, corner Broad and Alabama streets. 462 apr21—1t.

John Ryan's new Pique and Lawns are very cheap.

Merchants and Traders should not forget the auction sale of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc., by W. C. Morris & Co., D. P. Ellis, auctioneer, this day (every day and night) in lots to suit the trade. apr21—1t.

Beautiful line of new Rouchings and Fringes just received at Ryan's.

—Buy Geo. A. Stanley's Lard. White and sweet. 455 apr21—d1m

The finest Ladies' and Gents' Shoes in Georgia at John Ryan's.

—Buy Lard without water. Geo. A Stanley's. 455 apr21—d1m

John Ryan sells the best 75c unlaundried Shirt in Atlanta.

Court of Ordinary—B. Thurman and U. L Bryan vs. James Hill. Rule to remove obstructions from private-way. Rule dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Westmoreland for plaintiff. Fry for defendant. Whether Colonel Fry is in the court of ordinary, city, superior or federal courts, he is equally at home and successful. He recently argued and gained the great equity case of Dodd & Frances, assignees vs. Wm. M. Nicholls, et al., in the United States circuit court at Jacksonville, Florida. By this decree a large amount of property is brought to sale. It is said that the colonel's fee in this one case will amount to about $7,000.

John Ryan's Fancy Silks, Satins and Velvets are cheap.

Under the Costliest and the cheapest carpets Sewed Carpet Lining should be placed. Use that manufactured of Cotton and Paper. American Cotton Lining Co., New York and Boston. Sold by all Carpet Dealers. apr21—d1t

John Ryan invites special attention to his Gents' Shoe Department. He has every imaginable shape and size of Shoe manufactured and allows nothing shoddy to enter his stock. He warrants his Shoes to give perfect satisfaction.

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. Best in the world. 500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

—Ask for Geo. A. Stanley's Pure Lard and don't buy any other brand. 455 apr21—d1m

John Ryan is offering a big bargain in White and Check Matting and Oil Cloths.

—All the trade keep Geo. A. Stanley's Lard. 455 apr21—d1m

The handsomest French Kid Button Shoe at $5 in America at John Ryan's.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 39 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
sep7 d&wky tf 2d or 4th pg only

Men's fine hand-sewed Shoes at John Ryan's a specialty.

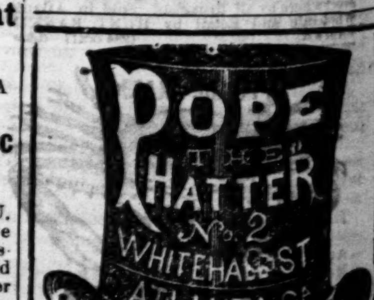
Calhoun & Walker, Managers of the Dixie advertising Agency at Holly Springs, Miss., are authorized to contract for advertisements for THE DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

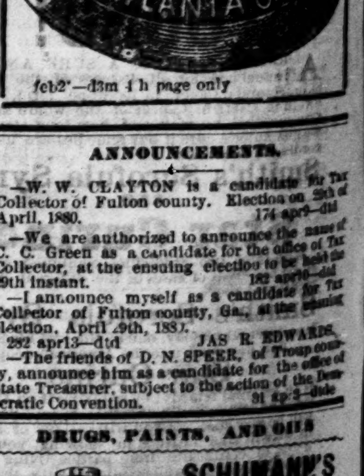
John Ryan is selling a Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00, worth $1.50.

MILLINERY.

I have just returned from New York with a large stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

OPENING
Of Imported Bonnets and Hats Thursday and Friday, April 8th and 9th.
MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
609 jan29—dtf 4th pg





feb2—d3m 4 h page only

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

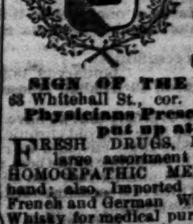
—W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. Election on 29th of April, 1880. 174 apr4—dtd

—We are authorized to announce the name of C. C. Green as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election to be held the 29th instant. 182 apr16—dtd

—I announce myself as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county, Ga., at the election, April 29th, 1880.
JAS R. EDWARDS.
282 apr13—dtd

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. 31 ap3—dtde

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS



SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR,
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles. HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines, and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose.
Trusses of all kinds and in great variety at a bargain. Fresh Vaccine Matter from Pennsylvania Vaccine farm, non humanized!!!
720 jan1—dly